THE

# North-China Herald.

## AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 36. SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TYERS in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1867.

OLYPHANT & Co.
13ma-68 691 Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
31de 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

## INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.*

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghai.*
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

## INSURANCES.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

### China Fire Insurance Company.

**Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000**

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

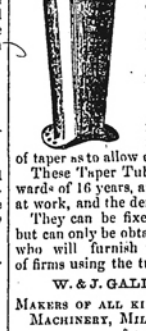
AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "GALLOWAY"

### PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.



THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either ONE or TWO flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, MILL GEARING, BOILERS, &c., &c.
MANCHESTER.
30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867.

### HUNTLEY & PALMERS, BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

**Jurors' Report, Paris Exhibition 1867.**

SILVER MEDAL
AWARDED FOR
**Plain and Fancy Biscuits.**

We inform our friends of the above AWARD, and in so doing we take the opportunity of stating this is the FOURTH EXHIBITION in which we have shewn our Biscuits, having been Exhibitors at the previous EXHIBITION AT PARIS IN 1855, and at those held in LONDON IN 1851 AND 1862; at all of which WE OBTAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD given for Biscuits to any English House.

15jan-68 1011 October 19th, 1867.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'
*(Doctor of Medicine)*
**Liquid Phosphate of Iron.**

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates

*No more Cod Liver Oil.*
**Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.**

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

*Consumption Cured!*
**Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.**

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

*No more difficult or painful digestion.*
DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)
**Digestive Lozenges.**

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,**
*Instantaneously cured by*
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases or Diarrhœa.

*No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness*
**Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.**

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

**Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.**

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.
IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY. 31my-68 3223

### HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COMFORMABLY with Clause X. of the Shanghai Land Regulations of 1854, a Public Meeting of Land Renters, called at the request of the Land Renters' Committee or Municipal Council, will be held at H.B.M.'s Consulate on 30th *instant*, at 2 P.M.

BUSINESS.

1.—To authorise the Land Renters' Committee or Municipal Council of Shanghai to collect a tax or rate on the assessed value of land situated within the Municipal limits for the remainder of the current Municipal year, and,

2.—To consider and decide upon any matter or matters of a Municipal nature which may be brought before the Meeting.

C. A. WINCHESTER,
*H. B M.'s Consul.*

WILLIE P. MANGUM,
*U. S. V.-Consul General.*

28de 1525 Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1867.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, 4th January, will be published No. 1, of a new VOLUME of the—

"Supreme Court & Consular Gazette,"

*a general weekly newspa*

SUBSCRIPTION, Tls. 12 per Annum, payable in Advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, Tls. 1 per 10 lines first insertion, repetitions 50 cents per 10 lines.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing back Nos. to complete Vols., 1 and 2 should apply early, as some are nearly out of print.

23, *Kiangse Road*,

14ja 1444 Shanghai, 14th Dec., 1867.

## Miscellaneous Intelligence.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 18th December, KATE DALY, late of San Francisco, aged 26 years.

LATEST DATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England..(*let.*).. | Nov. 21 | Hankow,..... | Dec. 20 |
| Hongkong,..... | Dec. 16 | Nagasaki,..... | „ 21 |
| Tientsin,..... | „ 14 | Yokohama,..... | Nov. 17 |

Latest dates in England, from China,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hongkong,.....Sept. 11 | Received via Marseilles | |
| Shanghai,..... „ 4 | Oct. 25th. | |

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| Date. | Time of High or Low Water. | Rise or Fall. | Wind. | Force. | I. | Bar. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. in. | | | | ° ′ | ° |
| Dec. 14 L.W. | 10.43 | 11.04 | South | 1 | m | 30.22 | 53 |
| „ 14 H.W. | 2.28 | 21.11 | W.N.W. | 2 | b | 30.28 | 58 |
| „ 15 L.W. | 11.14 | 11.04 | NWbyN | 2 | f | 30.37 | 52 |
| „ 15 H.W. | 3.00 | 21.11 | N.N.W. | 3 | b | 30.33 | 51 |
| „ 16 L.W. | 0.04 | 11.05 | NWbyW | 6 | b | 30.38 | 50 |
| „ 16 H.W. | 4.02 | 20.02 | „ | 4 | b | 30.35 | 47 |
| „ 17 L.W. | 0.28 | 11.05 | N.WbyN | 3 | b | 30.35 | 50 |
| „ 17 H.W. | 4.57 | 19.09 | N.EbyN | 1 | b | 30.33 | 49 |
| „ 18 L.W. | 0.52 | 12.01 | E. N. E. | 1 | c | 30.27 | 51 |
| „ 18 H.W. | 5.45 | 19.03 | „ | 2 | c | 30.24 | 43 |
| „ 19 H.W. | 6.58 | 18.02 | Z | 0 | f | 30.28 | 38 |
| „ 19 L.W. | 1.46 | 13.09 | N. N. E. | 1 | m | 30.21 | 52 |
| „ 20 H.W. | 8.04 | 17.10 | W. S. N. | 2 | m | 30.16 | 39 |
| „ 20 L.W. | 3.12 | 12.07 | West | 4 | b | 30.10 | 38 |

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Beemah" from London,—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Messrs. Reid and Smith. Per "United Service" from Hongkong,—Mr. Belmont and 11 Chinese. Per "Fe-loong," from Nagasaki,—Mrs. Goodwin, Messrs. Slaghek, Cooper, Nutt, Fens, Hartmanns, Schubert, Hohn, and 3 Japanese Ladies. Per "Cadiz" from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Lenard and two Native servants, Mrs. Lewes, child, and an European servant, Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Evans, Dr. Clay, Capt. Shaw, Messrs. McKellar, Goldsmith, Schmid, Dunlop, Tanabe, Grant, Dyson, Friend, and Native servant. Per str. "Nanzing," from Taku,—Messrs. Alabaster and Moffat. Per "Phase." from Yokohama. Mrs. Schwartz, for Marseilles. Per "Osaka," from Nagasaki,—Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Mr. Lewes, Captain Lobintz, 1 Officer, and 17 Seamen, and 5 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per "Cadiz," for Yokohama,—Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Messrs. Schmidt, Kuhn, Dunlop, W. G. Hale, Tanabe and Friend, Dr. Clay.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6 P.M.

# The North-China Herald.

*IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.*

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1867.

IN considering the advantages to be gained by opening the Yellow River to Foreign trade, we should do wrong to overlook the element of uncertainty, which its eccentric changes of channel involve. At present it disembogues into the Gulf of Pecheli; and we regard it as a highway for trade through Shantung. Next year, it may have returned to its southern bed, and the present channel have become impracticable for steamers, physically, even if political obstacles are overcome. There are two reasons which make it not improbable that such a change may occur, at no distant date—one, the reported desire of Tsen-kwo-fan to recall the errant stream to its old bed; and the other, the reported upheaval of the coast line of Shantung. On the first point, we have heard nothing for a long time. We mentioned, some months ago, that His Excellency entertained the design of diverting the present current, from a point in the neighbourhood of I-fung, nearly along the 35th parallel of latitude, to the sea. But he is said to stand appalled before the vastness of the undertaking and to have, more than once, thought of enlisting the aid of foreign engineers. In effect, the partial repair and partial reconstruction of a channel two hundred miles long, for a river thirteen and a half times larger than the Thames, is sufficient to make the boldest man pause. It is probable, too, that the expense of the Nienfei campaign drains all surplus resources, which might otherwise be applied to a public work of this nature.

So much for one influence, which may, in the course of a few years, bring back the Hwanghu to its southern bed. The other, if it do really exist, is more certain, though possibly its operation may be more gradual. The coast line of Shantung has, now, for some years been reported to be rising, though we have never seen any distinct facts brought forward to support the statement. The question must be susceptible of proof; and we hope that some one of the amateur geologists who have lately contributed to our knowledge of the country, will direct their attention to the subject. It is needless to say that such geological changes are not uncommon. We need only refer to Chili, as offering a very similar case. The coast line of that country is being continuously altered to an extent of 1,200 miles along the Pacific coast, by volcanic agency. In 1822, the coast was raised four feet at Quintero and three feet at Valparaiso, and quantities of molluscs were left high and dry by the change. This change of level was permanent over an area of 100,000 square miles; and a very similar upheaval was noticed in 1835. If the coast of Shantung is being raised by similar agency, the result must eventually be to repel the waters of the Yellow River, to the lower level in which they formerly flowed. The period within which this result may be accomplished depends, of course, on the rapidity with which the upheaval is taking place. The question is full of interest, both geologically and commercially; and we repeat our hope that it will be made the subject of enquiry by persons competent to solve it.

## Summary of News.

THE London mail of the 29th Oct., arrived on 20th Inst., per *Cadiz*, with telegrams to 19th Nov., later telegrams to 21st Nov. have been received *via* Kiachta.

The following ships have sailed, since our last, viz:—*Tyburnia*, *Vigil*, *Emperor*, *Dundonald* and *Tamerlane* to London and *Eva*, *Royal Minstrel*, *John Banks* and *Yeavering Belle* to New York.

The *Beemah* and *Peterborough* have arrived from London, the *Assyrian* from Carrdiff, *Julia Ann*, *Lansdowne*, *Fromm* and *Courser* from Sydney, and *Annie Braginton* from Newport.

A meeting of shareholders in the French Gas Company has been held, a report of which will be found elsewhere. The result of the Company's operations, thus far, has been an exact balance between income and expenditure, except interest on their loan, which has had to be met out of the guaranteed interest paid them by the municipality. The Report of the Directors was adopted. Votes were passed, authorising payment of interest on the loan, out of the Tls. 2,400 received lately from the Municipal Council as guaranteed interest, and authorising the Directors to repay any portion of the loan that might be claimed, out of the remainder. M. Ayméri was elected a Director, in the place of Mr. Maintz, who is leaving Shanghai. The other four Directors—Messrs. Philippe, Heinsen, Nachtrieb and Barron were re-elected. The trial Regina *v.* C. Treasure Jones, for embezzlement of money while in H. B. M. Consular service, has ended in the dismissal of the Jury — they having been unable to agree on a verdict. The Shanghai Rifle Club have shot off their match with the Hongkong Club, scoring 519 points at the three ranges. The score is not good, as two of our best shots are away. We have yet to learn the result of the Hongkong shooting. A shock of an earthquake was felt here on the 17th Inst., by a number of residents.

We are glad to notice that a good deal of land on the old Race Course is being brought under cultivation; and hope that other owners of property there will follow the example set. Gardens are much more cheerful to look at than brown grass, and are not so suggestive of dead loss.

Our readers will have noticed that the Mud Flat in front of the Consulate has now been filled in and levelled. No more appropriate object could exist for the energies of a Horticultural Society; and we hope another effort will be made to call one into being.

We were glad to notice that, at the Mixed Court, last week, the sitting Magistrate expressed a determination to punish severely, in the frequent cases that arise where a Chinaman, without money, has entered into a speculative contract to buy goods, and repudiates it on a falling market. In the case in question, Chên justly said, it was no use to insist on the man fulfilling his contract; because he could not. But even the bargain money was not forthcoming; and, in the event of this not being paid at the end of a week, Chên ordered the defendant to be brought to his yamên in the city, and there to receive a hundred bamboos as a warning against similar reckless trading in future. Chên has long been connected with the Mixed Court; first in its criminal sittings, and subsequently, as Haefung, in civil cases, and has earned the respect of his foreign associates as an upright judge. We sincerely hope to see him appointed to the post of Magistrate in the foreign settlement, when the new Mixed Court comes into play.

The return Foot-ball match between the Navy and Civilians was played on Thursday. After playing half an hour, a goal was kicked by the latter, but was not allowed, as the kicker was off his side. Shortly afterwards a vigorous charge by the Civilians ended in another goal being kicked—this time by Bird. A third game was begun, but there was not time to finish it.

Native reports from SHANTUNG state that Li Hung-chang has at length gained a series of victories over the Nienfei in that province—exact locality not known—towards the end of November. On the 19th Nov. in a severe encounter with Li's troops, one of their notable chiefs, Lai Wên-kuang was badly wounded, and in another action on the 22nd, another leader, Jên Chu, was killed, being shot in the side by a petty officer. Li is said to have witnessed the exploit, and to have been so delighted at getting rid of one of his chief bugbears in so simple and effective a manner, that he promoted the officer in question, on the field of battle, to the rank of a Brevet Colonel, and made him a cumshaw of Tls. 10,000. This fact so fired the Imperial troops with a longing for Taels, if not for glory, that, in subsequent encounters, between 20 and 30 chiefs of smaller importance were made prisoners. The usual exaggerated statements are current with regard to the myriads of slain, &c. The remnants of the motley crowd are said to have marched East towards Haichow, where General Kuo is waiting to receive them. Some Chinese take a hopeful view of the intelligence, and consider the neck of the Nienfei movement as broken. It is to be hoped that, for the sake of peace and commerce, their ideas are not without foundation. We learn that another report has reached Chinkiang, to the effect that the Mahommedan Rebels in Shense are surrounded by the Viceroy Tso, who was lately reported dead, so that for the moment the Imperialists seem to be in the ascendant.

Races came off at KIUKIANG on the 11th and 12th inst. A report will be found elsewhere. A Rifle meeting also took place there on the 16th instant.

A meeting of Land Renters has been held at HANKOW, to discuss the necessity for repairing the bund, a portion of which had fallen in, and on account of the unsatisfactory state of the Municipal Finance. The first was ordered to be repaired; but the necessity of providing funds for the purpose does not seem to have been so clearly appreciated.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was felt at NINGPO a few minutes after 10 A.M. on the 17th instant. Bells were set ringing, clocks stopped, chandeliers swayed, and water in earthern jars rippled violently. The barometer, at that time, stood at 30.30, and the thermometer at 60°; the air close and sultry. The shock appeared to come from the eastward, and was evidently felt much more severely at Ningpo than in Shanghai. The Chinese say that a recurrence of the phenomenon will portend the approach of Rebels. The English mail confirms a report which has been for some time current, that an episcopal see is to be founded at this port, and that the Rev. Mr. Russell is to be the first bishop. What with an Episcopate and a Masonic lodge, Ningpo seems to be about taking a new lease of life.

From HONGKONG papers, we learn that a four-oar match was to be rowed between English and Scotch crews, on the 18th inst., —a new phase of international boat racing. The *China Mail* also says—

We understand that a private examination in the matter of Lyall, Still & Co.'s bankruptcy took place before the Chief Justice this morning. Reporters applied for permission to be present, but were refused. It is said that the immediate object of the examination of the "witnesses" is to get some information, affecting the alleged improper transference of certain documents by the local representatives of the firm to local banks with whom they did business.

The YOKOHAMA papers brought by the *Phase* contain no news of interest. No further reference is made to the rumoured death of the Tycoon. The Ministers were about to start for Hiogo, for the purpose of opening the ports. The import market is depressed, and home news are beginning to have their effect on Silk. A large Tea business has been done for America.

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## Editorial Selections.

### THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The appointment of Mr. Burlingame, as ambassador from Peking to the Courts of the several Treaty Powers, so completely astounded Foreign residents in China, that it is not surprising many wild guesses were made on the subject. The first impulse was to discredit the rumour. That China should, at last, have condescended to enter the comity of nations, to confess herself merely one among others, instead of the centre and superior of the world, was sufficiently startling; that she should have selected a Foreigner as her first representative, culminated the surprise. Some special and important object must have prompted the innovation; and the approaching revision of the treaty naturally suggested itself in this connexion. The Chinese desired to have a representative at European Courts, through whom their side of the argument could be brought clearly before the High Authorities, under whose instructions the ministers at Peking really acted. The mystery remained, why should a foreigner, and that foreigner, Mr. Burlingame, be selected for the new office? Herein lay the principal element of surprise, and hereon the wildest speculation turned. Machinations without end were attributed to all concerned; and imagination ran riot in conjuring up a long course of diplomatic intrigue, eventuating in success to an individual member of one nation. Time, however, and reflection have done much to remove the veil of mystery which, at first, shrouded the appointment; and to enable a more just estimate of its intrinsic merit to be formed. The first surprise over, it assumes, daily, more natural proportions; and the possibility suggests itself that it may, after all, be due to natural causes. In order to arrive at these causes, it is necessary to go back a few years and to recall the principles which have lately guided foreign policy in China.

It is hardly necessary to point out how greatly this policy has changed since the last war. Diplomacy has, in a great measure, superseded force, and arguments are used in preference to big guns. The personal intercourse with Chinese Ministers of State which was secured to Foreign Representatives by the Tientsin treaty, has been mainly effectual in producing this change. We have found the Chinese, however conservative and jealous, not altogether impervious to reason; and they have found us somewhat less intractable and barbarous than had previously been believed. "War dances" are, no doubt, occasionally inflicted on the Foreign Board; but moral and intellectual pressure is generally preferred. And the several Foreign Ministers have united to exercise this influence, whenever the object in view has seemed to them just and reasonable. To the effect of this united policy, may perhaps be attributed the appointment of a Chinese embassy; and in its origin may perhaps be found an explanation of Mr. Burlingame's selection as its Head.

The co-operative policy which has now been recognised, ostensibly at least, by the several Governments having treaties with China, as that by which the interests of all can best be served, is well known to have been originated, during the early days of Ministerial residence at Peking, by Mr. Burlingame and Sir Frederick Bruce, and elaborated by them in conjunction. And to this policy, France and Russia, and subsequently other Treaty powers, have given in their adhesion. Its distinctive features are co-operation in forwarding foreign interests, which are now recognised as identical in theory—differing only in degree, in proportion to the greater or less share of trade that each country may enjoy. The object of all is the same—extension of intercourse, extension of our commercial relations. And the right mode of attaining these objects, is admitted to be argument and persuasion, rather than menace and violence. The latter cannot but perpetuate the fear and hatred with which foreigners were at first regarded. The former is slowly undermining those prejudices, and overcoming the horror with which foreign innovations were first looked on. Railways and telegraphs may now be mentioned at the Foreign Board, without exciting a shudder; and the value of coal as a source of wealth, is beginning to dawn on the official mind. The works at Chae-tang are being pressed, larger quantities of coal are coming down to Tientsin, and, as profit results from this, a still greater stimulus will be given to production. Foreign aid may be enlisted to the works, and the advantage of tramways in expediting transit may be recognised. This policy may be slow, but it is sure; and is as widely removed from a policy of stagnation, as from that which would thrust foreign institutions down the Chinese throat, at the bayonet's point. It is not, however, with a view either to support or decry this policy, that we now write; though we might quote various signs of progress evinced during the past year, in its favour. The gradually increasing number of steamers and of foreign sailing ships on the coast—many of them secretly owned by Chinese; the permission lately accorded to Chinese to own such, publicly; the permission given to land the telegraphic cable, which it is proposed to lay down the coast, at the several ports; the placing of pilotage on a sound basis; the establishment of a College at Peking, for the instruction of Chinese in foreign science; and, without seeking further, the present embassy itself, are all signs of the progress of foreign influence—slow progress indeed; but still progress. What we do wish to show is that, having—under the influence of this progressive spirit, or under a conviction of advantage to be gained, if that view be preferred—at length overcome the prejudice which has thus far kept them isolated, it is not unnatural that the Chinese should first invite one of the originators of this policy to advocate its continuance, on their behalf, at the Courts of those Powers with which they are in relation. They naturally prefer it to the policy of violence by which it was preceded; they conclude rightly that a foreigner would conduct negociations with foreign courts, more smoothly than one of their own unsophisticated countrymen. And they ask a man whom they know to be friendly disposed towards them, to represent them where they are unrepresented; to declare on their behalf that they are not so obstinately opposed to progress as is generally believed; that they do appreciate and are willing to accept foreign improvements; and that their delay in doing so, is not attributable to dislike, but to dread of popular excitement, if railways and telegraphs, inland steamers and skilled miners are introduced too suddenly. It is always well to explain a phenomenon by natural causes, if such can be detected. These we believe to be the natural causes which have led to Mr. Burlingame's appointment as Chinese ambassador, and these to be the views which he has been asked to advocate. The views may or may not be just; the fears of the Chinese may or may not be extravagant. This view of the question opens up another train of thought and argument. All that we desire to-day, is to remove if, possible, a portion of the cloud which was hanging over the new Embassy.

We have sketched, thus far, the probable origin of the Chinese embassy, and the motives which suggested its appointment. The next question is—what are its special objects, and what instructions Mr. Burlingame has received. It has been naturally inferred that some special negociation with respect to the treaty was in view; and that its revision would be discussed by him, in Europe, while our Ministers are debating its provisions with the Foreign Board in Peking. No doubt the latter will be the case; but we cannot learn that any special instructions have been given him on the subject. Enquiry on these points certainly does trench on those mysterious regions of diplomacy which are generally kept hidden from ordinary mortals. It is possible, therefore, that there may be recondite subjects of negociation, known only to Mr. Burlingame and his Chiefs. But we incline to think otherwise; that the objects of his mission are general—to represent Chinese views on international policy at the several Treaty Courts, and endeavour to convince Western Statesmen that China is better disposed towards their countrymen and their institutions, than is usually believed. We think that, as we have remarked above, they have asked a man whom they know to be friendly disposed towards them, to declare on their behalf that they are not obstinately opposed to progress; that they do appreciate and are willing to accept foreign improvements, and that their delay in doing so is not attributable to dislike, but to dread of popular excitement. We ridicule the Feng-shui; but they cannot afford to do so. The belief in Feng-shui is as general in China as that in witchcraft was, two hundred years ago, in Europe. The Chinese wish, in fact, to set their side of the case before Foreigners, through the mouth of their own Representative; to deprecate excessive pressure; to beg for time, and to promise gradual progress. Many will regard these promises as worthless, and would insist on the insertion of articles in the revised treaty, granting permission to foreigners to construct railways, and purchase and open mines, wherever they please. Many, even, in the event of determined refusal to such demands, would advise the despatch of the fleet to Tientsin to exercise "pressure." But we do not think Foreign Governments will act so vigorously. At any rate, one object of the present embassy is no doubt to forestall any such action, by endeavouring to shew that it is unnecessary. And the Chinese Government could not, probably, have selected a better man to conduct it. The interests of all foreign nations in China being identical, there can be no well-founded jealousy at the selection of one rather than another national. It is Mr. Burlingame, rather than the American minister, who has been appointed; and his appointment is due rather to personal than national influence. But in any case, as every treaty with China contains a "favoured nation" clause, it is impossible for the most ingenious diplomacy to obtain an advantage that will not be shared, equally, by subjects of all Treaty Powers. We repeat, therefore, that the appointment of a Foreigner rather than a native, to be Head of the first Chinese mission, can hardly affect its political prospects. Any loss of enthusiasm that might be excited in the Courts of St. James or the Tuilleries, by the reception of a genuine mandarin, will be more than compensated by the gain in intelligence. A Chinese Grandee would be terribly at sea, in the diplomatic atmosphere of Europe.

And this brings us to the personnel of the embassy, which has been arranged in outline, if not completed in all its detail. Mr. Burlingame takes with him, as first attaché, Mr. Brown now Chinese Secretary of H. B. M. Legation, and, as second attaché, M. de Champs of H. I. C. M. Customs service—both gentlemen of known ability. Two Chinese officials, whose rank has not yet been precisely fixed, also accompany the embassy in the same capacity, with of course an indefinite train of servants, which it will require all the energies of its Foreign members to restrain within moderate bounds. These native attachés are disciples, who are to be indoctrinated in Foreign diplomacy, with a view to eventually taking office, as Representatives of their country, at some Western Court. Their appointment, with this object, is an earnest that the Embassy is not a flash in the pan, but the result of a deliberate intention to enter into relations with the rest of the world. Such is the avowed design of the Foreign Board; and such, there is reason to hope, is their real wish. In this light, if in no other, the step must be regarded as most hopeful. Not many years back, foreign ambassadors to Peking were designated tribute bearers, and the idea of admitting equality with other nations, by reciprocal diplomatic intercourse, would have been scouted as derogatory, in its conception even, to the dignity of the Son of Heaven. This misapprehension has been at length overcome. Representatives of all the principal treaty powers now reside permanently in the Chinese capital; and the Emperor has completed the acknowledgment of equality, by delegating an ambassador on his own behalf to the Courts of the West. Much will be gained by the more friendly intercourse to which this step must lead, and much may be hoped from the accounts that the Chinese members of the embassy will send home, of Western wealth, strength, and science.

### WESTERN KNOWLEDGE OF CHINA.

It is not easy to awaken an interest in China in the literary and scientific circles of Europe. Englishmen especially appear to find a strange difficulty in rousing themselves to make any attempts at increasing their stock of knowledge. The appetite for information about India is insatiable, the desire to learn more about China, scarcely alive. This is a fact which may be accounted for in many ways, but we know of no explanation which is creditable to the classes who should stand foremost in the ranks of enlightened enquirers. Languor and indifference are at the root of the matter, and these are not estimable characteristics in any body of men. They are specially unworthy of advanced men of science in an advanced age. We have been led into these reflections by reading the notice of the 1st volume of Dr. Legge's edition of the Chinese classics, in the *Westminster Review* for October. About the merits of that edition, differences of opinion may exist amongst sinologues. The bias of the learned Editor's mind may be too decided to allow him to do justice to his author, in every instance. His English style may be at times perplexed and tasteless, but the value of his labours is clearly beyond question, and the profound study which the notes display merits every commendation. Enormous toil and life-long devotion to a great literary task, however, are quite unintelligible to the *Westminster* Reviewer, who disposes of the great teacher of China and his philosophy in less than a page! Since Mr. Arthur Pendennis wrote for the *Pall Mall Gazette*, no more superficial critique has ever appeared in the pages of a pretentious Literary Oracle. The first three lines of the notice are a key to the whole spirit of it. "Like some "other teachers, Confucius looms "through the mists of time to the "imagination of worshippers, as of "larger proportions than he could have "been, if we may judge from the mate-"rials which are left us towards his "history."

We are next informed curtly and sententiously "He was born in the year 551, and died 478 B.C." No attention is drawn to the suggestive fact that he was the contemporary of the Greek Pisistratus and the Persian Zoroaster; no attempt is made to contrast the state of thought in the East and in the West, at an era strangely productive of great and influential intellects. We are to evolve all these conclusions from our own consciousness, unhelped by the reviewer, who hurries on to assure us that the Sage's "life was not marked by any striking events." His blameless tenure of office, his active exertions as a teacher are glanced at in the most cursory manner. In effect, Dr. Legge's thirty-five pages are disposed of in less than twelve lines. Surely the subject deserves better and ampler treatment than this. The public are not to be blamed for continued ignorance

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of China and the Chinese, if these themes are treated with such culpable carelessless by the guides of opinion. The subject, too, is really one of supreme interest, and the biography in the Prolegomena to Legge's Classics is eminently readable. The fifth chapter contains, confessedly, a more correct narrative of the principal incidents in the Life of Confucius, than has yet been given in any European language, and, as such, deserved a careful analysis. It is possible, too, that some of our readers may think a review of the Great Book of China incomplete, which abstains from any mention of the Doctrine of The Mean, which does not even give a list of the works included under the name of the Chinese Classics, which entirely omits the important question of Confucius' sanction of equivocation, and which does not condescend to mention even the name of Mencius! Instead of this, we are treated with the details of Confucius' daily life, and are cautioned from believing that he was ten feet high. We then learn that, "in his dress, deportment, and habits, he seems to have been something of a *petit maitre.* In public he was formal, at home he was particular; even in his bed he lay composedly, but not like a corpse. He was nice in his diet and must have his meat cut properly, &c., &c., &c. "Now we submit that a writer who can only glance thus over the surface and skim the top layer of things had better not deal with the biography of a philosopher at all. It is as if a man reviewed the works of Bacon thus: Francis Bacon was born 1561, died 1626, held important posts, wrote an essay on gardening. His beard was of a peaked and formal cut. His reputation was not so high for honesty as for scientific acquirements. He says that the colours that show best by candle-light are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green. If we read a sketch like this of the great Lord Verulam, in an Oriental periodical, we should surely vent loud complaints; yet the organ of literary and scientific progress in England dismisses the great instructor of the Middle Kingdom in quite as cursory a fashion. Surely, then, we have a right to complain of languid home interest in China and the Chinese.

### CHINESE KNOWLEDGE OF THE WEST.

In the previous article we have drawn attention to the imperfect conception of Chinese affairs, which prevails in the minds of cultivated European thinkers. It is easy to say that the ordinary Englishman cares very little about the Flowery Land, and perhaps we shall not do well to censure him harshly for his ignorance; but savans and critics should assuredly be competently instructed themselves, before they attempt to teach others. It is a fact, as has been said of the Anglo Saxon's impression of India, that the Englishman's abiding idea of China is a confused sense of "heathendom and hot tiffins." But though this is very well so far as it goes, on the present occasion we have to change the point of view, and consider the amount of information on English affairs actually possessed by the Chinese. Very few intelligent Chinamen have visited Europe. We might count on our fingers the number of educated natives who have seen London or Paris; and yet it is amazing to note how much they know about us. This phenomenon forces upon us the truth, that the apparatus for conveying intelligence over the empire, is singularly complete. It appears inadequate and almost ridiculous, yet strange to say "it works well." It is a well known and often quoted fact, that the repulse at Taku was known in the native city of Shanghai, before it was officially reported in the foreign settlement, and this is only one instance out of a score that might be easily alleged to the same purpose. Of course it is competent for the objector to say, that this event was one of vital political consequence, and therefore might be expected to be circulated with special rapidity; but the same remark applies to matters of less moment. Gossip and scraps of Home details about the foreigner are dispersed with marvellous celerity and surprising accuracy.

To take an instance; the Abyssinian expedition is discussed by intelligent Chinese with uncommon acuteness. We were surprised, a few days ago, to hear a Nanking man describe the perils that await the English in their march to Magdala. He knew the *casus belli*, the circumstances of the Consul's captivity, the rank, and number of the prisoners, the difficult nature of the country, as thoroughly as if he had been reading the *Times*, the *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* for the last six months. He was also perfectly familiar with the true policy of King Theodorus, if he wishes to perplex and annoy us. "The black man has only to retreat farther and farther inland, and then your troops will faint from heat and lack of water," was the sagacious commentary of the Chinese teacher. Now this fact, though slight, is pregnant with suggestiveness. It shows that, though we are too proud or too lazy to learn about the policy or practice of the Chinese, they are busy in acquiring information about us and our doings.

The Chinese newspaper which is published in Shanghai is, of course, a useful organ in diffusing information in this province; and the communications which have lately been supplied by the English Embassy to the Tsung-li Yamun, account for much of the political knowledge that is circulated in the North. Our compradores, boys, and teachers, are all means of communication, and we do wrong to undervalue the extent and clearness of Native views on Foreign matters. We have drawn attention to this subject, as we are assured that our readers, even if they do not speak the language, will often, by questioning natives through the medium of the serviceable "pidgeon," acquire much curious insight into the workings of the Chinese mind, and many new and strange lights on ourselves and our proceedings. At all events our incurious dulness is rebuked by the eagerness of the Mongols. On matters about which Westminster Reviewers are placidly content to be ignorant — the rank and file of Englishmen, the humdrum classes, may be pardoned for being ill-informed; but even critics may be struck by the fact that, while they are satisfied with imperfect information, stray glances at books of travels, and such surface skimming in the matter of China, the despised race leave no stone unturned which may increase their knowledge of Western institutions, politics, religion, literature, and progress. Their views may often be mistaken. They may frequently make blunders as absurd as the imaginary Celestial in Goldsmith's Essay. Yet their blunders may not be without instruction. It is proverbially wholesome for us to see ourselves as others see us, and proverbially lawful to be taught by an enemy.

### REVIEW.*

We have been favoured with a copy of a very interesting paper read at the Missionary Quarterly Meeting of September 13th, by the Rev. M. T. Yates. The writer is a gentleman very well able to give us interesting and valuable information, as to the manners and customs of the natives, as well from his familiarity with the spoken language, as from his long and intimate social relations with the Chinese. It is a subject of frequent complaint that we are unable to get deep down into the mind of the Mongol, and to trace his intricate modes of thought, his peculiar superstitions, his secret and influential beliefs. Whether the Chinese are or are not a religious people, is a question frequently asked. And, of course, the answer given varies according to the querist's conception of the meaning of the word religious. We hear, on the one hand, that they are calm philosophers, from whose grand and simple creed the supernaturalists of Europe may learn priceless lessons. We are assured, at another time, that they are the slaves of Fetish worship and the victims of superstition and priest-craft. Mr. Yates gives us a collection of facts which go far to help us to a satisfactory view of the subject. He allows, candidly enough, that a perusal of the "Ancient Classics" might lead us to the belief that the worship of the dead was a commendable reverence for parents—in effect a practical expansion of the teaching of the fifth Commandment,—but he brings all his store of observation to prove that, in fact, the worship of the dead assumes a far grosser form, and that it is the *principal religion* of the Chinese, to which all other systems serve as adjuncts. This statement is one of great importance, and tends to clear up a great difficulty which has hitherto presented itself to the observer. It has perplexed the Foreigner, fresh from the quarrels and bickerings of Western Religionists, to see the representatives of three such opposite systems as the Buddhist, the Tauist, and the Confucian, working in comparative harmony. Mr. Yates says that ancestral worship is the connecting link which binds the various sects together. "For the Tauists," to quote his own words, "devote most of their time to endeavouring to keep the peace between the Living and the Dead; and the Buddhists of the present day, seeing the prosperity of the Tauists in this department, have, in a great degree, prostituted their services to the same cause. The Confucian Philosophy, it is true, teaches filial piety; it is however equally true that filial piety of the present day consists mainly of devotion to deceased ancestors."

We shall not spoil our readers' pleasure, by anticipating the able *resumé* of the "Theories of the Chinese in regard to the dead," which occupy the first chapter. The following passage, however, is too remarkable to be omitted. "The Chinese believe that a man has three souls, one in the head, one in the chest, and one in the lower extremities. At death, one of the souls takes its position with the Ancestral tablet, one with the corpse, and one goes into the world of darkness for trial and punishment." This strange opinion suggests thoughts of deep interest. The passages that follow, relative to the view of future punishment entertained by the Chinese, are not less important; but we should be slow to ridicule the representations of the tortures of the wicked in another world, when we recollect how certain Christian teachers love to amplify this hideous theme. The pictures of the Chinese Hell may be coarsely executed and rudely conceived, but they represent the same view of the future life of the wicked which is found in the poetry of Dante, in the masterpiece of Michael Angelo, and, strange to say, in the sermons of Scotch theologians.

The second chapter, which speaks of the practices of the people with regard to the dead, contains less novel, but not less interesting matter; but the later pages devoted to the important subject of the "Fung-shuy" are full of new facts and wise suggestions. After admitting the uncertainty and difficulty of the subject, and acknowledging that an intelligible answer to the question, "what is Fung-shuy;" has not yet been given, the following curious opinions are noticed. "Observing that even the animals feel the genial influence of spring, the Chinese infer that there must be influence of a more noble character, an influence that I will denominate a spirit of animation, moving gently from the South, like a stratum of air, and designed for a man's special benefit; the effects of which, if not disturbed by objects or influences calculated to oppose or divide it, and consequently induce an opposite influence from the north, will produce in man (something like what has been observed to be the operation of nature on the vegetable kingdom) physical and mental vigour, increase of family, and great prosperity in a political and commercial point of view, etc. etc. Hence the great partiality of the Chinese for dwellings that front south, and their aversion to those that front north." As the genial influence of spring is observed to vivify the vegetable Kingdom, when apparently dead; so, in like manner, the vivifying influence of this spirit of animation is supposed to be felt by the dead, whose remains have been placed in positions to catch the good "fung shuy." We cannot help thinking that more is made of this practice than need be. Without any elaborate theory of a Vivifying Spirit in nature, the English peasant chooses the south corner of the churchyard for his grave, if he can find it unoccupied. The resting place visited by sunshine and pleasant airs is naturally preferred in all countries. Men die everywhere, and everywhere associate cold and darkness with death. To strive to alleviate these ghastly circumstances, ever so little, seems an universal desire. It is the result of a natural instinct, not the suggestion of a mystic superstition. And this remark may perhaps suggest the only grave fault which can be found with Mr. Yates's exhaustive pamphlet. He cannot, for a moment, regard the Chinese as men of like passions with ourselves. Roundabout reasons are sought for practices that are really not very dissimilar from those of Western nations. Superstition is the same everywhere. The forms which it assumes are different in different lands, but the spirit of it is the same in the four quarters of the Globe. If this is borne constantly in mind, we shall see fewer attempts to devise special theories to account for foolish practices, and, instead, a general reference of them all to the root idea which underlies and suggests them. Still, the compilation before us is of great value, and we regret that it is produced in the form of a pamphlet, instead of being bound up in some Literary or Scientific journal, where it would have a better chance of preservation. Let us hope that Mr. Yates will find time to continue his illustrations of Chinese opinions and usages, and produce a book which shall do for the North, what Mr. Doolittle has done for the South of the Middle Kingdom, barring the latter's eccentricities.

* The Fengshui and Ancestral Worship, by the Rev. M. T. Yates.

### TIENTSIN.

The weather is extraordinarily mild, and is of that kind which the Americans name "the Indian summer." Here we are to the 9th December, and there is to-day not a particle of ice to be seen in the river. The junk people put most of the junks into the docks about 10 days back, when the tides were favorable for doing so; and the goods which are now coming from Takoo from the *Szechuen* and *Ying-tze-fei* are brought mainly by carts, of which we every now and then see some 15 to 30 together, in companies, passing along the Takoo road either coming from or going to Takoo. Throughout the North of China, carts carrying goods almost invariably travel in companies or caravans, for protection against robbers.

The inward mail from Shanghai per *Nanzing*, (now anchored at Takoo,) came unexpectedly to hand this forenoon; and the agent of the *Nanzing* has advertized that her outward mail for Shanghai will close this afternoon. I therefore avail myself of this opportunity to again address you by sea. This season there is, just at this moment, a dearth of news that would be of interest to your readers in the south. Such news as the following, I have never considered of sufficient importance to send you.—I was riding down from town to the settlement yesterday about 1 P.M. and I had nearly reached the stone bridge, half way between this settlement and Tientsin city, and situated close to the river, when I saw a passenger cart drawn by two mules ascending the slope on the opposite side of the bridge. On reaching the centre of the bridge, which workmen were engaged in repairing, the mules took fright at the holes in, or the clothes of the workmen on, the bridge and tumbled off it into the river, drawing the cart with them. The mules were drowned, but no human life was lost, as there were no passengers in the cart;

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and the carter or driver was walking on the near side of the shaft mule. There is frequently a great deal of this kind of Chinese news current, but I do not deem it of interest beyond Tientsin itself.

With regard to the 5th clause of the local suggestions, by the Tientsin community to his Excellency Sir Rutherford Alcock, to the effect that the public business of the Customs should be carried on in one building, I now learn that Commissioner Dick had already taken steps to have this done; and that the Inspector General of Customs, Mr. Hart, had sanctioned his application on the subject. It is, therefore, very probable that by the middle of next season we shall be in position to transact all our Customs business in one building, near the river side. The carrying out of this plan with prove of inestimable benefit to mercantile people and masters of vessels, in transacting their Customs business expeditiously; and we have therefore again to thank Mr. Dick for attending to the wants of the mercantile public, by effecting the above mentioned arrangement.

We hear of bodies of mounted robbers appearing at several different points in this province; and there is every cause to fear we shall see this region much disturbed this winter by the depredations of banditti and starving people combined.

The Emperor has degraded Lew-chang-yen the Governor General of this province, and removed him from his post, in consequence of the late depredations of mounted robbers between Tientsin and Peking. By the Peking Gazette of the 30th ultimo we learn that a Manchow named Kwan, wan has been appointed to the post of Governor General of Chili. Lew-chang-yen was hitherto considered a very able, just, and meritorious official, and by the inhabitants of the province, his dismissal and degradation are viewed with regret. The military are encamped in tents all round the Sang-po-lin ramparts of this city, to protect it against any raids.

There is still a little business doing in manufactures, but the quantity done is indeed of a very small description. The opium market is rather quiet, and until the river is closed for shipping, rates are not likely to advance.

A French priest who was travelling between Peking and Tientsin, I understand, fell into the hands of some local robbers the other day, who deprived him of his baggage and personal covering, sending him on his way in a state of nudity,—a rather unpleasant way of journeying in the month of December in the province of Chihle. This treatment was bad enough even to make a priest swear. I would certainly consider it beyond a joke to be going through the country in such light marching order.

* * * *

14th December, 1867.

THE FRENCH GAS COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held on the 18th inst., Mr. Heinsen in the chair.

Mr. Pelegrin explained that the working of the Company had resulted, during the first part of the year, in loss; during the latter part in profit which, however, had not done more than counterbalance the previous loss. They had been obliged therefore to recur to the Municipal Council for payment of the 8 per cent guaranteed by it on the shares. For the future he thought he could count with certainty on a profit of Tls. 150 per month, supposing that the receipts remained the same in August, when the consumption would be small, as now when it is great. He hoped this would be the case, as he was already in treaty with two Chinese and two foreigners, with a view to introduce gas into their houses. He believed therefore that the demand would go on augmenting. At present there were Tls. 2,400, received as dividend from the municipality, distributable. But, out of this, ought first to be paid Tls. 747 interest due to debenture holders. A refusal to pay this would subject them to foreclosure on the property. It remained to be seen whether debenture holders would be satisfied to continue the loan, or would call it in. It would seem to be their interest to let it remain. Most of the debenture holders, in fact, were shareholders. By the outsiders, who represented only about Tls. 2,300 of the whole debt, he thought that certainly not more than Tls. 1,000 would be reclaimed. If this were done, the shareholders must resign another Tls. 1,000 out of the sum in hand.

The Chairman proposed and Mr. Maintz seconded.

That the Directors be authorised to pay Tls. 740 interest due to debenture-holders.

This was carried.

Mr. Philippe thought if it did happen that any other debenture holder wished to recall his loan, the Directors should be authorised to repay him out of the interest or receipts that might be in hand.

M. Aymeri assented, and added that if more claims were made than these resources would satisfy, it would probably be easy to raise the difference by a further loan.

Mr. Brecheux suggested that it would be better to convert the loan into a Solid Debt, in order to avoid this dread of foreclosure which was constantly hanging over them.

Mr. Maintz pointed out that there was no reason for apprehension, inasmuch as the profit was sufficient to pay interest on the debt, and the Municipal Guarantee remained.

Mr. Brecheux looked on the Municipal contribution as a pure gift.

(Several voices, No. No.)

Mr. Maintz thought it would be unwise to divide what funds they had, so long as they were in debt.

After some further discussion, Mr. Philippe proposed

That the Directors be authorised to repay any debenture holders who might desire it, out of the Tls. 1760 that they would have in hand after paying the interest. If the amount reclaimed did not amount to this sum, that the difference be distributed.

Mr. Pelegrin seconded this resolution, which was carried.

Some discussion now arose as to whether the 8 per cent guaranteed by the municipality belonged to the mortgagees. Mr. Maintz thought it did. M. Aymeri dissented; they held the *materiel* only as security.

Mr. Walsh suggested that they should give up making gas in the French gasometer, and draw their supply from the English works. He thought the English Company could sell it to them at 6 cents, and they would resell it at 12. The English Gas Company would afford to contract with them at half the price the French Company now charged the consumer.

Mr. Pelegrin did not think the English Company could afford to furnish gas at 6 cents Their profits were not greater, proportionately, than those of the French Company.

The Chairman next proposed, and Mr. Maintz seconded,—

"That the Directors be authorised to renew the loan on the most advantageous terms they could obtain for the shareholders."

This was carried, M. Aymeri suggesting that they should not accept it for too long a period, as the Company might possibly be in a position to pay it off.

At the suggestion of M. Philippe, the month of meeting was changed from March to January.

The Chairman next called on the meeting to elect a new Director, in the place of Mr. Maintz who was about to leave Shanghai.

M. Aymeri was proposed; and eventually accepted office. The four remaining Directors—Messrs. Phillippe, Heinsen, Nachtrieb, and Baron—were re-elected.

The report was approved. Mr. Bonneville, however, pointing out that the accounts contained no mention either of the interest received from the Municipality, nor of that due to debenture holders.

M. Pelegrin explained that, at the time the accounts were drawn up, the interest had not been received. He had therefore omitted it from both sides of the account.

The meeting then broke up.

THE RIFLE MATCH.

SHANGHAI *v.* HONGKONG.

The shooting in the Match—Shanghai Rifle Club *versus* the Hongkong Rifle Association—was finished on the 19th. The total score was 519 points. Of this W. Kidner made the very good score of 94, being 4 over an average of a centre each shot. Cameron was second with 83. The Club were unfortunate enough to lose two of their best men—Messrs. Crombie and J. Kidner, who were away up country. Had these been able to shoot, the score would doubtless have been greater.

| Names. | 200 Yards. | 400 Yards. | 600 Yards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. Kidner ..... | 29 | 32 | 33 | 94 |
| W. Pearson ..... | 27 | 25 | 6 | 58 |
| P. Maclean ..... | 27 | 27 | 23 | 77 |
| F. Evans ..... | 19 | 31 | 9 | 59 |
| L. Cameron ..... | 26 | 32 | 25 | 83 |
| W. H. Harton ..... | 24 | 30 | 14 | 68 |
| A. Coulter ..... | 22 | 7 | 6 | 35 |
| R. Bishop ..... | 18 | 22 | 5 | 45 |
| | 192 | 206 | 121 | 519 |

KIUKIANG RACES.

*December, 12th and 13th,* 1867.

Below we give the return of this meeting. The weather was fine on both days but the course was not very good going, which accounts for the times made not being very good. It will be seen that a well known Shanghai stable was in great force.

FIRST DAY.

HACK CUP—for River Ponies—½ a mile.

*Horse Chestnut,* ... ... ... 1
*Safety Valve,* ... ... ... ... 2
*The Peeler,* ... ... ... ... ... 3
4 others ran.

Won by a neck.—Time 1 m., 4½ second.

AUTUMN VASE—for China Ponies—1 mile

*Crême de la Crême,* ... ... ... 1
*Assassin,* } Dead Heat for ... 2
*Curio,* }

Won in a canter by ten lengths, dead heat for second place.

CHALLENGE CUP—For River Ponies—1 mile.

*Mr. Dibbitts,* ... ... ... ... 1
*Safety Valve,* ... ... ... ... 2
Won by a neck—five ran.

LOTTERY CUP—For China Ponies—one mile and a half.

*Hard Times,* ... ... ... ... 1
*Curio,* ... ... ... ... ... 2
*Flying Scud,* ... ... ... ... 3

Won by five lengths.—Time 3 m. 28 sec.

LOOK-CHA CUP—For River Ponies.—Two miles.

*Hard Times,* ... ... ... ... 1
*Safety Valve,* ... ... ... ... 2

Won by half a length.—Time 5 min.

SECOND DAY.

HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies—¾ mile.

*Mr. Dibbitts,* 11st. ... ... ... 1
*Crême de la Crême,* 12st. 10lbs. 2
And three others.

Won by ½ length.—Time 1min. 42sec.

YANG TSZE CUP.—For all China Ponies—one mile.

*Hard Times,* ... ... ... ... 1
*Beadsman,* ... ... ... ... 2

Won easily by five lengths—winner carried 12lbs. over weight.

VISITOR'S CUP.—For all China Ponies—¾ mile.

*De Trop,* ... ... ... ... ... 1
*Loiterer,* ... ... ... ... ... 2
And two others.

Won in a canter.—Time 1min. 45sec.

SELLING STAKES.—For China Ponies—(Handicap), 1¼ miles.

*Crême de la Crême,* 11st. ... 1
*Safety Valve,* 10st. 5lbs. ... ... 2
*Flying Scud,* 11st. 8lbs. ... ... 3

Won easily by a length—winner sold for Tls. 250.

CONSOLATION CUP.—For all beaten Ponies—¾ mile.

*Assassin,* ... ... ... ... ... 1
*Curio,* ... ... ... ... ... 2
And five others.

Won by half a length.—Time 1min. 5sec.

## Law Reports.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Saturday, 14th, December, 1867.

IN *re* MAITLAND BUSH & CO.

At the meeting held this day for the declaration of a dividend, the creditors present agreed that 24 per cent be paid on the proved debts.

December, 21st 1867.

*Re* C. TREASURE JONES.

No accounts having been filed by the bankrupt, the meeting was adjourned till Thursday, January 16th, to allow him to make up his statement of accounts.

H. B. M. CRIMINAL COURT.

*December 16th.*

Before Sir E. HORNBY,
and
Messrs. Donaldson, Munro, Turner, Palamountain and Crofts, Jury.

REGINA *v.* JONES.

Mr. Myburgh appeared for the Crown. Mr. Eames defended the prisoner.

Mr. MYBURGH objected to Mr. Donaldson. He had been instructed that Mr. Donaldson was under obligation to Mr. Jones, who had succeeded in getting a relation of Mr. Donaldson temporary employment in the Consular Service. It might perhaps be inferred that this obligation might influence Mr. Donaldson's feelings.

Mr. WINCHESTER confirmed the statement. Mr. Jones had introduced a son of Mr. Donaldson's to him as an applicant for temporary employment, which had been given him.

The CHIEF JUDGE had perfect confidence in Mr. Donaldson's integrity: but it was desirable in all cases of trial that no suspicion should by any possibility rest on the public mind, of partiality on the part of any juryman. He must therefore call on Mr. Donaldson to withdraw.

Mr. DONALDSON said he had never known Mr. Jones; nor was he aware till this moment, that Mr. Jones had been instrumental in getting his son into the Consulate.

Mr. Myburgh withdrew his objection, and the Chief Judge requested Mr. Donaldson to remain.

Mr. MYBURGH—Explained that the indictment charged Mr. Jones with having, while he was a clerk in Her Majesty's service, embezzled two sums of $197 and Tls. 1,414.48. He appeared on this occasion in his capacity as Counsel for the Crown, to perform a painful duty. He had to press a serious charge which, if substantiated, involved serious consequences. Mr. Jones was doubtless known to all the gentlemen of the jury, both from the long series of years he had resided in Shanghai, and from the position he had held in the Queen's service. He would simply say that, while in that service, he had enjoyed a character for honor and uprightness and would have been conceived incapable of the acts with which he was charged. But unfortunately for our faith in man's goodness, many men had been seen, at different times, in the prisoner's position, who had enjoyed an equal character with himself. His (Mr. M.'s) duty was clear. The day had gone by when it was the duty of the Crown Counsel to persecute instead of prosecute prisoners. His duty was, now, to simply lay the facts before them, facts which he believed he should be able to prove; and, in doing so, to make such comments as the facts would justify. It was for the jury to form an opinion on these facts. The prosecution was not a personal prosecution; it was not instigated by personal malice or spite. So far as Mr. Winchester was concerned, Mr. Winchester had shown throughout the investigation, an amount of leniency which some might consider indiscreet; and if capital were made of that lenity, he feared it would be a lesson to Mr. Winchester to be more careful of similar indulgence in future. Mr. Winchester was not the prosecutor; he was only acting nominally as prosecutor, under instructions from the Foreign Office—instructions which were imperative, and which it was his duty to carry out. Neither was the prosecution instigated by Mr. Winchester, who regretted as much as any person could do, to see the prisoner placed in the position he now occupied. The charges against the prisoner were, as had already been explained, that he had, while in Her Majesty's service, embezzled two sums—one of $197 on the 2nd December, and the other Tls. 1414.48 on the following 26th January. He might here add that, if the jury were of opinion that the prisoner had not been guilty of embezzlement, they might still find him guilty of larceny; and it was right that he should point out the difference between the two crimes. They differed in this. Embezzlement consisted in the appropriation of sums which had never passed into the possession of the actual owner; whereas larceny implied the wrongful and fraudulent taking away of goods belonging to another, with intent to convert them to personal use. The distinction in fact, he might say, was this. A clerk who received money over the counter from a customer, and who appropriated it without putting it into his employer's till, was guilty of embezzlement. If he put it into the till and took it away again, his crime was larceny. If the jury considered, therefore, that Jones had been guilty of appropriating to his own use, sums which he had received and paid in to the Government account, they would find him guilty of larceny; but if they found that he had appropriated these sums without accounting for them, he would be guilty of embezzlement. The indictment which they had heard read, charged the prisoner under Act 24.25 Victoria, Cap. 96. Sec. 68., which provided that any clerk or servant who fraudulently embezzled any chattel or valuable security, should be deemed to have stolen it, and be liable to not more than 14 years, nor less than 3 years penal servitude, or to two years imprisonment &c. Section 70 of the same Act provides a nearly similar punishment in a case of larceny. As he (Mr. M.) had said before, it was his intention to confine himself, as far as possible, to a fair statement of the facts of the case. But it was necessary so go a little further back, in order to explain fully the circumstances under which it had arisen. Mr. Winchester had arrived in Shanghai

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and taken over charge of H. B. M. Consulate on the 2nd August, and would state in evidence that—Mr. Jones being at the time in charge of the accounts—he did not receive any statement of accounts from him; nor was he informed, till the 22nd August, what balance was in hand. On that day, he received a statement under one of the three sets of accounts which the Consulate accounts involved; namely, the Regular Account, which included salaries and disbursements—in fact all strictly Government monies; the Seamen's Account; and, lastly, the Miscellaneous Account, into which money received from Intestate Estates and Judicial fees were paid. Mr. Winchester would say that the memorandum handed to him by Mr. Jones showed a balance to the credit of the Regular account, of $800; and in respect of Intestate Estates of Tls. 469. He would also state that, he particularly asked Mr. Jones whether there were any other moneys, and Mr. Jones had answered that there were not. It was here necessary to explain that it fell to the duty of the Supreme Court, which was established here on the 4th September, take over charge of Intestate Estates. But, the machinery of the Court not being yet quite perfect, Mr. Fraser, who was then acting as Law Secretary and Registrar had requested Mr. Winchester to assume the management of certain estates temporarily. He did so; and constantly urged on Jones to wind up and close the outstanding accounts. So far as Mr. Winchester knew, there was, at this time, only one account kept with the Oriental Bank, under the heading at first referred to —the account out of which salaries and other disbursements were paid. All other monies were supposed to be in the safe kept in Mr. Jones' room or in the hands of the compradore. Mr. Winchester was not informed that, as would subsequently appear, there were large sums in Jones' hands, in the shape of deposit fees. From what transpired on a previous occasion, in connexion with this case, he (Mr. M.) could only conceive one defence that could be set up — namely, that Jones had so mixed up his public and private accounts, that he had overdrawn large sums without knowing it. He would point out, bye-and-bye, that this was no defence. He would now say, in order that there might be no cavil hereafter, that Mr. Winchester did not know till December 1865 that another account of public monies than the one he had mentioned, was kept at the Oriental Bank. As soon as he did find this out, he (Mr. Winchester) urged Jones to show him this account; but was put off by excuses and evasions till the end of January or the beginning of February, when he discovered that, in addition (two separate accounts were kept in Mr. Jones's name in the Oriental Banking Corporation one for dollars the other for taels) to the "regular" Account, one was kept under the head C. Treasure Jones, H. B. M. Consulate, Shanghai. This account was kept both in Taels and Dollars; and being balanced showed an apparent surplus on one side and a deficiency on the other, which were set against each other. But in order to prevent any possible blunder or confusion, Mr. Winchester insisted that these accounts should be changed to the heading "C. Treasure Jones' Public Account." Mr. Winchester had, it must be remembered, all this time, implicit confidence in Mr. Jones, and went to Hongkong leaving him in charge of the accounts as before.

The Chief Judge regretted to interrupt Mr. Myburgh; but could not see that any facts in regard to the general deficiency, bore on the question. The question should be confined to the two points raised in the indictment.

Mr. Myburgh quoted authority in support of his view, that evidence regarding general deficiency was admissable.

The Chief Judge thought it had been admitted in the case referred to, because it had been difficult to fix on any particular acts, but here two distinct charges were specified. General accusations might prejudice the jury.

Mr. Myburgh contended that it was important to shew what the actual deficit in Jones' accounts was; because it was important to show the intent. If the deficiency were so large that Jones could not hope to make it up, it would be evidence of intent to defraud.

Mr. Eames objected that the line Mr. Myburgh was taking was objectionable on two grounds. It was objectionable as going into general character, which he had no right to do, and as opening half a dozen charges which did not appear in the indictment.

The Court ruled that the matters touched on were irrelevant.

Mr. Myburgh bowed to the decision of the Court, and would confine himself to the two amounts referred to in the evidence. In respect, then, to the $ 197, Mr. Winchester would state that, in the month of December, when this sum was actually received, Jones had no authority to receive any sums on behalf of Intestate Estates, except such as were administered at Mr. Fraser's especial wish. Mr. Fraser had not asked that Hitchcock's estate should be administered, and Jones, therefore, had no authority to act in the matter. But he had done so, and no entry referring to it could be found in the Consulate Books. It was not till this year that, in consequence of Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co. alleging to the Consul that such a sum had been paid in, Mr. Winchester had been put upon his enquiry; and even then, failing to detect any trace of such an entry, he would have repudiated it, if Geo. Barnet & Co. had not produced a receipt for the amount, signed C. Treasure Jones. With regard to the Tls. 1414, apportaining to the estate of Mr. Nicolson; so far as Mr. Winchester was concerned, he had not the most remote conception that any money had been paid in, to the account of this estate, till the Foreign Office wrote out, in February 1866, to make enquiry regarding it. He was then, again, put upon his enquiry, and communicated with Mr. Boyd, a partner of the deceased, who produced Mr. C. T. Jones' receipt for the amount. He might explain that no Miscellaneous cash account had been kept at the Consulate, till the 1st January 1866; but a separate account was kept in the ledger showing receipts and disbursements on such accounts as the one in question. Mr. Winchester had referred to the ledger; but had found no index of the payment in question. He referred to the Miscellaneous cash account, which Jones had then commenced, but still found no trace of it. The only trace was, in Jones' Tael account with the Oriental Bank, where the entry of Tls. 1,414.48 did appear, but without any indication to what it referred. That Jones had received and appropriated it, seemed undoubted. It was impossible for him to have received and paid monies, as he had done, on Hitchcock's account, without again and again having that account brought to his mind. But there was no entry referring to it; and Mr. Winchester knew nothing about it. On the 1st January 1866, a Miscellaneous account had, at length, been opened, and there should have been an entry on that date. That the matter was re-called to his memory was clear, because it would be proved that he had made a payment on account of the estate, on the 18th January, only six days later. Reverting to the sum of Tls. 1,414.48, it was most singular that it should have been received and no instructions given regarding it. The money had not been accounted for, and the accounts were short of more than this amount. What had been done? Did Jones take the amount by mistake? It was impossible for him to have done so without knowing that he was doing wrong. He might have taken it, intending to replace it when called on. But this intention would not screen him. The act was wrong in its conception, and he must take the consequences. He (Mr. Myburgh) would not attempt to hint where it went to. It might have been spent. It might have been lost in speculation. Jones must have known that it was Government money, and that he had no right to apply it to his own use. A great deal of the defence might probably be hinged on the Bank book. It was impossible to gather from this, under what circumstances the entry was made; and Mr. Winchester had no idea, until he heard from the Foreign Office, that the entry it contained referred to the case in question. It was sometimes supposed that, if a man made correct entries in his book, this shielded him from any charge of misappropriation. But he thought the Court would assure them that an entry did not do so. The simple question was, whether Jones appropriated the money to his own use. Entries were sometimes made to deceive. Cases of embezzlement frequently occurred, in which there were proper entries, as well as in which there were none. He would only refer to one case in support of his position (Russell on Crimes—King *v.* Widdell). When Mr. Winchester discovered these discrepancies, he begged Jones to explain fully what he had done with the money; and he attributed it to speculation in the *Shanghai Recorder* newspaper. Mr. M. here referred again to a case cited by the same authority (P.-461-2) in which a Revenue officer was convicted of embezzlement, which was, he contended apposite to the present case. He did not think he should be going beyond the province which had been marked out for him by the Court, in stating that the accounts, when finally made up, showed a deficit which, with certain exceptions, Jones himself admitted. If he had been allowed to go fully into the circumstances of the case, he might have succeeded in making it more clear. Mr. Jones had the advantage of possessing an able defendant in his learned friend Mr. Eames, and anything that could be urged in his favour would be urged. What the jury had to ask themselves was, whether he knew that the money was Government money, at the time he appropriated it; and if so they must convict him. If they believed he did not know it was Government money; that he had made every enquiry and research, and believed it to be, not Government money, but his own, the charge must fall to the ground. He was sure that he might safely call on the jury to give the case all the patience and attention which its importance demanded.

C. A. Winchester.—I am H. M. Consul at this port. I arrived here 1st August 1865, and next day advertised myself as having assumed charge. I received no statement of accounts from Mr. Jones at the time I took charge. Under ordinary circumstances I should not have entered on charge until I had received some account and the balance monies; but there was a reason which induced me to enter on charge at once. I did not receive a statement of accounts from Mr. Jones till the 22nd August. When I came to the Consulate, the Regular account, which is the account for strictly ordinary expenses, was kept, and all Consular and judicial fees ought also to have been entered in this; the Seamen's account was also kept, and balanced quarterly. There ought to have been another General or Miscellaneous account. There was none such. Mr. Jones, on 22nd August, produced a memo. of the state of the Consular chest, which has reference solely to the Regular account and Intestate Estate account. In regard to Intestate Estates, each Estate had a separate account in the ledger. Mr. Jones furnished me, on the same day with a memo. of unclosed estates in hand. On the 4th September, the Supreme Court assumed charge of Intestate Estates. I therefore hastened to transfer the responsibility to it. I was anxious to do so, as there was no Miscellaneous account. I asked Mr. Jones to prepare a fair balance sheet; that was his duty. He only furnished me with the memo. I produce shewing a balance of Tls. 467.75, on account of Intestate Estates. I got no memo. of the amount of judicial deposits. (The Court remarked that these had nothing to do with the account under which the charge was entered.) These were in the Miscellaneous account so far, that they were not entered in "Regular" Account till the case they referred to was decided. I know there were judicial fees in Mr. Jones' hands. I was never requested by Mr. Fraser to assume charge of Hitchcock's estate. I first heard of the existence of the estate in the hands of the Consulate, on Messrs. G. Barnet applying to me, in July this year, respecting it. I then examined all the books, and could find no entry of any such money received. Messrs. Geo. Barnet enquired whether the sum had been remitted. There was no Miscellaneous cash book before the 1st January. I saw that was the vice in the system of Consulate accounts, and pointed out the necessity for keeping such an account. Mr. Jones was charged with keeping it. The account book produced is in his handwriting, up to the end of January. The payment on account of Hitchcock's estate was made in December. The entry should have been in the January account. There is no entry of this amount in January nor in any subsequent month. I was not informed of any payment on account of Nicholson's estate, in January 1866. I was first apprised of such payment, in consequence of enquiries instituted in a Foreign Office despatch, referred to me by His Lordship. This was towards the end of February 1867. I sent for Mr. Boyd to ask him about it, knowing that he was administering the estate; and he told me that the payment had been made, and produced Mr. Jones' receipt for Tls. 1,414.48. This appears neither in the Cash book nor the General ledger. I directed Mr. Jamieson to search, and did so myself. These estates were kept under the superintendence of Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones has ceased to be in the service. After these discoveries, I spoke frequently to Mr. Jones on the subject of these deficiences. I was anxious to save him from the consequences. And I strongly advised him to give me a clear statement of all deficiencies, as the only means of doing so. I did this in the presence of Mr. Markham. He gave me no statement of either of these cases. Mr. Jones has been informed of these deficiencies. I informed him of the Nicholson case in a dispatch. I did not inform him of the Hitchcock affair officially. I sent Mr. Jamieson to him. I have had so many conversations with Mr. Jones on this subject, I have not had much communication with him since he left for Amoy. Mr. Jones ascribed his deficiency to his involvements with the *Recorder*. These two amounts have not been made good by Mr. Jones.

To Mr. Eames.—I took charge on the 3rd August. I knew nothing of the business of the Shanghai Consulate when I came here. Probably there were large sums floating about. I enquired what the balance was. I discovered there was no Miscellaneous cash book. As far as I remember, I believe that I pointed out the necessity for such an account at the time I received the memo. I did not order its commencement so peremptorily, till 1st January. I was satisfied the loose way in which the accounts were kept was likely to lead to error. Let me state that I was acting as Judge during the first month of my residence here, and presided, I think, at some forty sittings of the Consular Court. So I had not time to give much attention to other matters. The Miscellaneous cash book started from January. The accounts was to commence in this way. As no balance could be carried over the liabilities on each estate or separate account were to be placed to debit on the 1st of January and spaces were left on which the particular sums might be entered in this way. (We failed to quite follow this explanation.) These items were all entered on the 1st January. They may have been partly made up from memoranda. My instructions were peremptory to begin the M. A. on the 1st January. It was partly made up from memoranda, subsequent to the date of those memoranda. We were to start with a statement of all sums due. A certain space was left blank, to enable Jones to put in accounts that might come to light subsequently. The memo. Mr. Jones gave me on the 22nd August, was correct in respect to the estates mentioned. These sums had been paid way before 1st January 1866. I had no knowledge how these monies were kept, nor can I charge my memory with any knowledge of Mr. Jones' bank account till the 18th December 1865. My attention was then aroused by a cheque sent to the Supreme Court on account of Intestate Estates. The change in the Bank account was made on the 6th February; the two sums in question were received between the two dates of 2nd December and 6th February 1866. After the 4th Sept., four or five estates were left in Mr. Jones' charge. I distinctly told him he was to have no other estates except such as should be specially intrusted to him. There were some classes which Mr. Fraser did not at that time wish to have charge of, viz.—Those which involved correspondence, as with the customs and Foreign Consuls, and ship masters' estates which under the then existing instructions might be treated either as of Intestate subjects or as Seamen. Hitchcock was not technically a Seaman. That he was not considered so by Jones, I have proof in the funeral book, in Jones' hand writing. There is an entry "Hitchcock Tls. 8," on January 18th, as of a "deceased subject intestate." The "distressed Seamen's" accounts are in another part of the book. The "distressed subjects" would be separate, too. Hitchcock was in charge of a steamer without a register. He was not technically a seaman. Mr. Jones had no right to receive anything on account of Intestate Estates, except after reference to me. I stated that, at first, we did, with a view of saving Mr. Fraser trouble, take charge of certain estates. Mr. Jones was perfectly instructed that he was not to act without referring to me. The system of accounts was very loose. There is a deficiency previous to Mr. Jones's time, of a considerable extent. Mr. Jones was in charge of all the accounts of the Consulate, and the Shipping Office, with two or three clerks—Mr. Tapp, Mr. Bate, and another. Between 3rd August and following January there were sums paid out on miscellaneous accounts. I did not sign any cheques till I took charge on 13th March, and put the banking account in my name. I did not know anything about Mr. Jones signing cheques, as the account was in his name, not in mine. Mr. Jones never gave a balanced account as he ought to have done. The letter of 23rd June 1865 which was written relative to Nicholson's account, was I believe, known to Mr. Jones. The accounts were examined by Mr. Rennie and Mr. Murray. Mr. Jones made no explanation relative to the deficiency in the accounts, but objected to Mr. Rennie's survey, saying it bore hardly upon him. He, Jones, came up to examine the accounts and there was then a balance against him.

The Chief Judge wished to keep to the question, which was, simply, whether Jones did receive the two sums and appropriate them to his own use. No doubt the accounts were in a great state of confusion; but we ought to the limit enquiries to the questions at issue.

*Cross-examined.*—I went to Hongkong on 8th February. Before I went, I was much dissatisfied with the system of keeping accounts, and I consulted with Mr. Stewart

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of the Oriental Bank. Mr. Jones promised me to extricate his private accounts from the public account in the interval but he did not do so. I tried to induce him to make a clear statement of his accounts, as it would be for his own advantage. I believed, after that time, that he was an unsafe person to trust public money to. It was only after four different applications for sums, that I came to the resolution of reporting him officially to Sir Rutherford Alcock.

To Court.—I had not discovered the deficiencies referred to in this case. I had letters from the Foreign Office relative to certain estates; and told Jones that the next time I had a complaint, I must report it officially. Mr. Mitchell called on me and said Jones had asked him to try and settle the affair. I don't want to say Mr. Jones is a felon. That is a question for the jury. Mr. Mitchell said Jones was entitled to certain reversions, and he hoped I would not press the matter. I replied with respect to government accounts, I could not do anything except under orders, and stated that I would report. As regards my private accounts, I was willing to do as the other creditors. An amount of Tls. 1,100 was twice remitted by Jones. Two amounts were received by him and credited before he got the money, I did not attempt to enter the public claim at the Bankruptcy sitting.

To Mr. Myburgh.—Up to the 18th Dec. I thought the money received by Jones was kept with the compradore. I requested him to show me the pass books of the Oriental Bank Corporation, but could not get them till the end of January; and I then again insisted on a full statement of accounts being made out, and he solemnly promised that he would during my absence prepare a correct balance sheet.

Mr. Myburgh asked to put the Consulate books—Ledger and Cash books—in, as evidence—allowed.

A. C. Oliphant—of the Firm of Geo. Barnet & Co.—I produce a receipt for a sum of money $ 197 paid into the Consulate on 2nd Dec. 1865. I know the money was paid in.

To Mr. Eames.—It was paid by a Compradore's order. It is endorsed by Jones *(Order produced.)*

P. V. Grant.—I am a clerk in the employ of Nicholson & Boyd. I produce a receipt for Tls. 1,414.48 handed by me to Jones on account of estate of A. M. Nicholson. It is signed C. T. Jones, dated 26th January, 1866.

W. J. E. Stewart, assistant in Chartered Mercantile Bank. I produce a cheque dated 26th January, drawn by Nicholson & Boyd and endorsed by C. T. Jones.

(This closed the case for the prosecution.)

Mr. Eames, in opening the case for the defence, said this case was of a very grave nature and fraught with grave consequences both to the community, and the prisoner at the bar. The question at issue was, as his learned friend had said, whether the prisoner did appropriate the moneys as alleged. He would remind the jury that, even if the prisoner had been guilty of negligence, it did not amount to felony. There were great doubts as to whether he did receive the $197, he certainly did endorse the order, but there was no proof he got the money. The prisoner had on two occasions credited the Consular accounts with money when he had not received it, and had even paid money twice on same account, but fortunately this error was discovered by the Board of Trade. The jury must not forget that the accounts of the Consulate were in a great state of confusion at the time these deficiencies were discovered. In fact the Consul saw how bad the system was, and set about changing it. The prisoner did not begin this state of things, it was so when he came there, and he (Mr. Eames) thought that Mr. Winchester, as head of the Consulate, ought to have seen to this and remedied it at once. He believed it was a well known fact that the members of the Consulate Body at that time were very much over worked, including the Consul himself. Jones kept his private account mixed up with the public accounts with the knowledge of the Consul himself. (Mr. Myburgh here interrupted the speker, saying that Mr. Winchester did not know of this till February). Even supposing the Court did hold that he received this money it simply amounted to his being a debtor to the Crown, but not to embezzlement. Embezzlement was, he understood, stopping money from its proper channel and appropriating it to his own use.

The Chief Judge begged to refer Mr. Eames to the 70th Section of 24 and 25 Victoria, which stated if any public servant appropriated any public money, the same must be considered as having been stolen from Her Majesty.

Mr. Eames remarked that this would place all subordinates in a very precarious position, as they would be liable to prosecution, even if they obeyed the orders of their superiors. It did not seem clear to him what the duties of assistants in this Consulate were. It seemed to be conducted on very economical principles. He must again repeat that, if the prisoner were guilty even of gross negligence, that did not prove a felony. The learned counsel then referred to several cases (Rex. *v.* E Hodson,) (Reg. *v.* Jackson) (Reg. *v.* Jones) in support of his argument that, where a sum is not entered although received, it does not amount to embezzlement. In conclusion, he would state that no final accounts were made of the estates, and the deposit fees were not even entered until a case was concluded. He would first call,—

John Markham.—Mr. Jones was in charge of accounts when I was in charge of the Consulate. The accounts were in the hands of Mr. Jones entirely. The money paid on account of deceased estates did not go into the general account. Mr. Jones had but one account at the bank as as far as I know.

To Mr. Myburgh.—Mr. Jones did not put amounts received on accounts of deceased estates, amongst the regular account. I did not sanction his mixing up his private accounts with the public one. I knew that difficulties relative to money matters arose after Mr. Winchester taking charge. I remember Mr. Winchester asking Mr. Jones to alter his system of accounts and to start a miscellaneous cash book. Mr. Jones told me that he thought the money that was gone, was swamped in the *Recorder*. I have no distinct recollection as to what occurred between Mr. Winchester and Mr. Jones.

To Mr. Eames.—I was only in charge for a short time, so did not enquire into the state of things, or whether Mr. Lay kept his accounts so.

The Court.—It is perfectly immaterial what his predecessor did.

*Re-examination continued.*—I do not know whether Mr. Lay or Mr. Jones kept their public and private accounts together. I dont think Mr. Lay did so.

Compradore of the Consulate. It was my business to collect money &c., for Mr. Jones. If money was collected and paid in on same day, it was not entered in the book, but if it was kept I entered it.

Mr. Eames said witness had said differently before.

*Cross examined.* — If there were many orders and I could not collect them on same day, I entered them. (Account for $197 produced) that is not not my writing. I did not collect it.

To Mr. Myburgh.—On the back of the order is written—paid to the Consulate on 4th December 1865.—$197. The $197 does not appear in Mr. Jones account with me.

Mr. Eames said this closed the case for the defence, and remarked that whatever the jury might believe about the negligence of the prisoner, they must not weigh that in their minds as tending to prove him guilty of the charge brought against him. It seemed highly probable that the Consul did know that Jones was mixing up his own accounts with those of the Consulate, at any rate it was reasonable to infer that as he was keeping both accounts in his own name. The whole affair amounted simply to breach of trust, but that was not felony. He would mention that it was for the Crown to prove their case, not for him (Mr. E.) to disprove it, and they must prove that it is not the result of negligence on the part of the prisoner. The learned counsel then went on to argue that, if Jones had been appropriating these moneys wilfully, was it not highly probable that, when urged by Mr. Winchester to make a clean statement, he would have done so. And it was proved by the evidence for the prosecution that he left all his papers, &c., behind him at the Consulate, and made no attempt to conceal or destroy any. With regard to the compradore's order for $197, which was endorsed by Jones, it is not at all an unusual thing to endorse accounts and not collect them till several days had passed; and even then there was no proof into whose hands the money went. As was stated by his learned friend, Mr. Jones had been a long time in the Consular service; and if so, he would naturally have a position which he would not like to lose, and it was not likely he would destroy all his chances of promotion for such a sum as Tls. 1,400; if it had been Tls. 50,000, this argument might not perhaps hold good. With these remarks the learned counsel concluded, saying he left the case in the hands of the jury with perfect confidence that they would do justice to both sides.

Mr. Myburgh rose to reply,—As he had anticipated, the defence set up, was that the failure to account for the receipt of the two sums mentioned in the indictment, was simply owing to a mistake on the part of Mr. Jones; that this mistake mainly arose from the confused state of the Consular accounts; that this confusion existed before Mr. Jones' time; and that, at the most, he could only be considered guilty of negligence. This was the sum total of the defence. But he (Mr. Myburgh) must remind the jury that they must confine their attention simply to the two charges laid in the indictment, and to the evidence adduced in support of them. That whether the accounts were in a confused state or not, was of no consequence, and that, therefore, they must rid their minds of that entirely. It had been proved by Mr. Winchester that, on his first discovering the unsatisfactory system of accounts, he had endeavoured to remedy the defect, and to introduce a new system into the Consulate. That, for this purpose, he had repeatedly begged and prayed the prisoner to alter his mode of keeping the accounts. That, notwithstanding, the prisoner had neglected for some time to do so, and did not commence to keep a Miscellaneous cash-book till 1st January 1866, which should have contained all entries of receipts and payments. That Mr. Winchester had expressly ordered the prisoner not to receive any monies on account of Intestate Estates, and yet, in direct contravention of these orders, the prisoner had received various sums on that account. It was evident, therefore, that the prisoner could not set up the general confusion of his accounts as a defence to the present charge. Again, assuming that the $197 had been received by Mr. Jones, there could be no doubt that he must have known that he had no authority in the matter, and was doing wrong in receiving the money. And that this was the case is proved by the entry in the prisoner's own handwriting, in the small account book produced from the undertaker. There he has entered a small sum under the heading British subjects deceased Intestate, as paid for the funeral expenses of Hitchcock. Would he have so paid this money had he never heard of Hitchcock, and had never received any sums on account of his estate? Surely this payment would have reminded him of the existence of the estate and of receipts on account of it. Why then were there no entries? Then again, as to Nicholson's estate—Tls. 1,414.48 is not a sum received every day, nor yet is it so small as to be unintentionally omitted by an accountant,—nor is it likely that any man would by mistake appropriate so large a sum as if it were his own. This, however, is what the defence would have the Jury believe. The sole question for the consideration of the Jury is—Did Jones know that these monies were not his own, and did he, notwithstanding, wilfully appropriate them to his own use? If the Jury came to this conclusion, then the intent was perfectly clear. What was passing through a man's mind could never be discovered otherwise than by his acts. A man's acts were the revealers of his thoughts or intentions. And if the Jury were of opinion that Mr. Jones had received these monies, that he had received them by virtue of his employment, that he knew they were not at his private disposal, and that so knowing, he had appropriated them to his own use. Why then, that it was his intention to defraud the Crown, was the only inference they could come to, and they must find the prisoner guilty. It was for them, looking at all the facts adduced in evidence, to say whether the prisoner's intentions could have been other than fraudulent. If they had reasonable grounds to doubt this, then of course they should acquit him. But he (Mr. M.) would have them remember that it was perfectly immaterial whether the prisoner, at the time of conversion, might have intended to refund the money or not. That could make no difference. The offence was complete, no matter whether the *Shanghai Recorder* or any other speculation in which the prisoner may have been interested, was likely to be successful or the reverse. The money was not his, and he had no right to apply it for any other purpose than that for which he had received it. Another thing which went far to show the intent of the prisoner, was the reluctance he displayed in permitting his accounts to be inspected subsequent to the discovery of the deficiency. It was evident that he was then in difficulties, and like a drowning man grasped at any straw in the hopes of keeping himself above water, and no doubt thought that the same consideration would have been shewn him in this instance by the government as had been shown him in reference to deficits previously discovered. When these defalcations accidentally came to light, further forbearance was out of the question; and it being clear that these accounts as well as others to which it was not proper for him (Mr. M.) to refer particularly, had been embezzled, the government felt it to be their duty to the public to prosecute. In conclusion, he had only to say that he felt satisfied that by the verdict of the jury, justice would be vindicated.

The Chief Judge then addressed the Jury as follows.—The charge made against the prisoner is made under the 68th and 70th sections of the 24 and 25th Vict. ch. 96, notably under the 70th section, which declares that "whosoever, being employed in the public service of Her Majesty and intrusted by virtue of such employment with the receipt, custody, and management or controul of any chattel, money or valuable security, shall *embezzle* any chattel, money or valuable security which shall be intrusted to, be received or taken into possession by him by virtue of his employment, or in any manner *fraudulently* apply or dispose of the same, or any part thereof to his own use or benefit, or for any purpose except for the public service, shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same from Her Majesty. The same section also states that in the indictment to be preferred against such offender, the property may be laid, in other words, may be stated to be the property of Her Majesty.

The term used in the section to which I have referred—namely "valuable security," which is also the expression made use of in the 3rd and 6th Counts of the indictment, is declared, by the interpretation clause of the Act, to include any deed, bond, bill, note, warrant, *order*, or other security whatsoever for payment of money, whether of the United Kingdom, or of Great Britain or of Ireland, or of any foreign state.

Now, in considering this case, I will at once tell you that you have nothing to do with the system pursued at the Consulate, whether it was good or bad. You have nothing to do with whether Mr. Jones was or was not a defaulter on any statement of account,—whether he owed other money, but you are to confine yourselves to these two items of $ 197 and 1414 Taels, which he is charged as having embezzled under the statute. It is immaterial whether he kept the public money mixed up with his private money or not, or whether he was allowed or prohibited from doing this, or whether the system he found existing or himself pursued, was bad or the reverse. Your duty is to satisfy yourselves from the evidence that he received the money, that it was in his custody and under his controul, and that it being so, he converted it to his own use with intent to defraud the Crown.

You may therefore divest your minds of all that took place before the 2nd of December 1865. It was in January that he was told to, and in part did begin to keep, a Cash Book, that it was then at any rate, if not before, his duty to enter any sums he might receive or pay in that Book. That he did make a payment on Hitchcock's estate of 8 Taels for funeral expenses, on the 18th of January, is certain; at this time therefore, the fact of such an estate being in existence must have been before his mind, he must then at least have known that he had received $ 197 on account of it, yet it is certain that he neither entered the funeral expenses which he paid, or the money he had received, to the debit or credit of his accounts in this cash Book.

So also with regard to the Tls. 1,414.48, the receipt of this money took place on Jan. 26th, 1866, when he was keeping the Cash Book, yet it does not appear in it. It is my duty to draw your attention to this portion of the evidence, because these are some of the facts which will assist you in arriving at a conclusion on the question of "intent."

The order, or cheque for 1414 Taels the prisoner paid in to his account at the Oriental Bank, in the ordinary way of business, as business was then conducted. So far he acted rightly, he received the money lawfully, he passed it to an account which he held at the Bank, and which, if not expressly so allowed to be holden at the Bank, at any rate there is no reason to suppose was held against the order of his superiors; and it is only when called upon to account for the money that he received during his term of office, that he omits this sum. But it is here to be observed that, when taxed with the receipt of this money, and when asked why it was that he did not include it in the account of his liabilities, he does not deny having received it, but simply states that he must have forgotten to include it.

With reference to the receipt of the money order of Messrs. Barnet & Co., in Hitchcock's estate, there is equally little doubt of its being handed over to and its being received by the prisoner, and equally beyond doubt is it that he never accounted for it. It is another, and in this indictment *the other*, of his omissions. In answer to this, he urges the improbability of his having, at that time at any rate, any felonious intention with regard to it, since he signed a receipt for it in his own name, which at any moment might be, as at a recent date it actually was, produced against him. If he converted it to his own use, with

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intent to defraud the Crown, he unquestionably has been guilty of embezzlement. His answer is that he has not wilfully concealed the two orders. That he forgot he had received them. But it is a fact that he paid the funeral expenses of Hitchcock, having Hitchcock's money in his hands, during the month of January when a cash Book was kept, and that he did not account for nor enter it in that Book. Now it is difficult to conceive that, having made the payment, he forgot or did not then know that he had such an estate out of which to make it. It is for you gentlemen to determine the *animus* with which the conversion to his own use was made, and whether his not accounting for the money so received, was the result of an intention to defraud or simply of non-recollection. My duty is limited to laying down to you the Law, so far as I understand it to apply to the facts and circumstances of the case as elicited from the evidence of the witnesses.

Now when it is a servant's duty,—and under the 70th Section of the Act, a Clerk or other person in the service of the Crown, is in the position of a servant—to account for and pay over monies received by him—whether at stated times, or when no particular time is fixed—his not doing so, wilfully, is an embezzlement, although he does not actually deny the receipt of them.

It is unnecessary that I should draw your attention to the difference which exists between larceny or embezzlement at Common Law and in the Statute Law, because the offence charged against the prisoner is eminently one under the Statute; but it may be as well that I should allude to a striking distinction, which I think will greatly assist you, in your deliberations on the case before you. At Common Law—if a party obtained possession of the goods, or, as in this case, of the valuable security or order for the payment of monies, lawfully, as for instance upon trust for, or on account of the owner, by which he acquired what, in the eye of the Law, is considered a special property therein, he cannot at Common Law be afterwards held guilty of felony, in converting them to his own use, unless, by some new and distinct act of taking, he severs the particular goods from others which are clearly his own property, and then with intent to convert them to his own use, does so; because, by the severance he determines what, in Law, is termed the privity of the bailment and the special property thereby conferred upon him. To remedy this defect of the Common Law, for it can be called by no other name, the Legislature wisely determined to disregard the fact, of whether originally the servant acquired a legal possession or not, and by statute it declared that, whether or not the original possession was lawful or the reverse, if afterwards the servant converted them to his own use, with intent to appropriate them, he should be considered guilty of stealing. So also, when the master had no previous possession of the property, distinct from the actual possession of the servant, the conversion of the property by the servant to his own use was not considered at Common Law larceny or stealing, but simply a breach of trust. This again the legislature altered by statute, and now, whether the servant acquired the property he is accused of converting to his own use, originally lawfully or not, or whether the master had or had not the actual possession of the property, distinct from the possession of his servant, the converting it by the servant to his own use is now larceny or embezzlement, for which he is responsible to the criminal law, and not, as before, simply to the civil courts.

Embezzlement, it is true, involves secrecy and concealment, and therefore when any right or shadow of right to the property is set up, as when for instance the accused admits the appropriation but alleges a right in himself, the Law, humane in its incidents as well as in its practice, refuses to see the criminal offence, and declares the keeping, appropriation or retention, no embezzlement. But to this, what may not inappropriately be denominated the humanity of our Law, some reasonable limit must be, and is, imposed—thus, in the case of a person whose duty it is to receive money for his employer, and who does receive the money, but omits, in an account which he renders, to mention it as received, this omission is evidence for a jury to show that he has embezzled the amount. The questions then that in this case you have to ask yourselves, are the following.

Did the prisoner receive the order mentioned in the indictment?

Did he receive it in consequence and by virtue of his position which he held in the Consulate?

Did he wilfully and with intent to defraud the Crown subsequently convert it to his own use?

Now, you can have little or no difficulty in answering the two first questions in the affirmative, his receipt for the order in the one instance, and his actually passing the order in the other through the Bank for encashment, prove beyond all doubt that he received the orders, that he did cash them and that the money is not forthcoming.

Then as to his receiving them in the course of, or by virtue of, his employment, there is equally no doubt that, in his capacity of Accountant or Senior Assistant—by his custody of the Consular seal—and by his affixing it to the receipt which in his official capacity he gave to Messrs. Barnet & Co., that not only was the order paid to him in his official capacity, but that by virtue of his official employment, he received it. You can have therefore no difficulty in answering these two suggested questions in the affirmative.

Then as to the third question, the answer to which is so eminently within your province that I shall not seek to interfere with your undoubted right to determine it according to your appreciation of the evidence, and according to your oaths. I have pointed out to you, that whether the prisoner originally received these monies or order for monies lawfully or not, or whether the Crown or the Consul as representing the Crown, had ever the actual possession or not of them, if you are of opinion that the prisoner converted one or either of them or the monies which were paid in respect of them to his own use and for his own benefit, without a shadow of right and title to it, such a conversion is an embezzlement. Nevertheless the animus with which the conversion was made, the animus with which the omission was made, when he rendered his accounts, whether both were or were not the result of mistake or carelessness, is for you to decide on, and your decision on these points must be confined to and founded on the evidence that has been adduced at the trial. On the one hand you will find that the prisoner undoubtedly received the money orders, that he received them in his character of a person in the public service, that he paid one into his Bankers, that the other he cashed, gave a receipt for, but never passed in any account; and both he has since either ignorantly or knowingly applied to his own use; and you will also find that when he rendered his accounts to the Consul, he omitted to mention both these amounts as received by him. These are the facts from which you will decide the question of intent—from which you are called upon to decide whether the conversion, was criminal or the reverse; in other words fraudulent and with the intent to deprive the Crown of the amounts.

On the other hand you will take into consideration the statement of the prisoner, giving it the weight to which it is entitled, as opposed to the evidence offered by the Crown, that the conversion and omission were the simple result of mistakes or carelessness, and that he used them believing at the time, that they formed part of his own moneys. It has been stated by the witnesses for the prosecution that he has paid money on three several occasions twice over against himself, this is certainly evidence of carelessness and of error, it is for you appreciate its bearing on the present case.

If you are of opinion that the evidence shows, or rather that the only reasonable conclusion you can come to on it, is that he knowingly and wilfully omitted these items in his accounts, and, with intent to defraud the Crown converted the monies to his own use, you will find the prisoner guilty on one or more of the counts of the indictment.

If on the other hand you are of opinion that both the omission and the conversion were simply the result of carelessness or of neglect, or of mistakes, you will acquit the Prisoner.

I leave the case in your hands, gentlemen, confident that you will be swayed by no other feeling than an anxious desire to do justice between the Crown and the Prisoner, that you will regard the oaths you have taken to decide the case on the evidence before you, and on that alone. On the one hand recollecting that the Crown, as the guardian of the public property, has a solemn duty to perform, if even it extends to the bringing of its own servants to the Bar of a Criminal Court. On the other hand not forgetting that the Prisoner, whether as a public servant or as a private individual, is entitled to a calm, fair, and patient investigation of facts, upon your appreciation of which depends the, to him, momentous question of his guilt or innocence in the world's eyes.

Again I beg you to recollect you are simply called upon to say whether, in the taking of these monies, clearly proved to have been received by him and not accounted for, the Prisoner is or is not, guilty of having knowingly wilfully and fraudulently converted them to his own use.

The jury retired about 4 P.M., and returned in the course of half an hour. They stated they found the prisoner had received the money, and also that he had appropriated it to his own use, but with what intent, the evidence did not show.

The Judge said this last was the main point to be decided; and they had better retire again and say whether they thought the prisoner took the money with intent to defraud the Crown, or by a mistake.

Eventually they again returned about 5.30, and announced through their Foreman, that there was no chance of their agreeing on a verdict, as they were divided on the question of "intent" to defraud.

The Chief Judge discharged them, and directed that the prisoner should be kept in custody, until the pleasure of the Crown could be ascertained, as to whether he should be re-tried. Bail would be accepted.

The above report has been carefully revised and corrected.

## MIXED COURT.

December 13.

Before R. J. Forest, Esq., and Chen, Haefung.

### A. Campbell *v.* Pao Leang-wei and Wang Chao-yao.

This claim was for $210 three months wages, and Tls. 200 money advanced to the first named defendant.

The claim was denied by the defendants, and as the plaintiff produced neither witnesses nor written evidence, in support of his case, it was dismissed.

### A. Ilbert *v.* Kwan-kih-hong.

The plaintiff claimed Tls. 100, being money due on an order given as bargain money, on a contract to buy 250 bales Japan paper, at Tls. 12 per bale; and also fulfilment of contract.

The plaintiff produced the money order and the contract, and proved that the goods were equal to muster. The defendant had seen and accepted the paper, and paid bargain money.

The defendant in Court pleaded that the paper arrived late; and that the person to whom he had resold it declined to take it.

He was ordered to pay Tls. 100 within three days, or to be flogged with 100 blows.

The sitting Magistrate expressed his determination to punish speculators of this class, who bought without capital and repudiated their engagements if the market were unfavourable.

### Milne *v.* Chen E. Sheng.

Plaintiff claimed $ 10 house rent, payable in advance.

Defendant was ordered to pay.

### T. Kroes & Co., *v.* Le-sing-szo.

This was a case of non-completion of contract, 3 bales Dutch Camlets at Tls. 23, 9 bales at Tls. 21, being part of contract made on 15th August 1867, to be taken delivery of in four weeks.

The defendant pleaded that the compradore had told him he was to take delivery within a certain time or pay forfeit money; and that he understood he would be quit on submitting to the latter condition.

He was ordered to pay, and to seek his remedy from the compradore.

December 20.

### Le Yuen-yen, *v.* { Choo Hang Hung. / Lee Ying-Low.

This was a claim for Tls. 500 capital advanced on co-partnership. The plaintiff stated that he agreed to go into partnership with the two defendants, each to put Tls. 500 into the business. He paid his share but they refused to ratify the agreement. One of the defendants alleged he was not a partner at all, and the other said he was not responsible, as the money was spent in the business.

The case was adjourned; for the purpose of producing the books of the firm.

### Andrew Campbell *v.* { Pao-Liang-wei. / Wang-chao-yao.

Claim for Tls. 200 money advanced. Defendant having absconded, his security was ordered to produce him within a week or pay the money.

### Les-sing-szoo *v.* Shun-Tsze-yue.

Neither parties appeared—case dismissed.

## THE REGISTRATION SQUEEZE.

*To the Editor of the*
North-China Herald.

Shanghai, 18th Dec., 1867.

My dear Sir.—I see in your yesterday's issue a notification by H. B. M. Consul relative to the "Poll tax." Is there no chance of getting this obnoxious "squeeze" done away with, and has Mr. Winchester received any answer in reply to his representations at the Foreign office of its unpopularity here? I believe the squeeze was only paid up last year because he promised to use his influence to have it done away with. Could not a public meeting be held in the Recreation ground, with "Beales" in the chair, to vote its abolition?

Yours truly
A. Hartizan.

## TIENTSIN.

*To the Editor of the*
North-China Herald.

The following, taken from the "Tientsin Customs Returns" for the month of November, shows a considerable increase in the imports of Grey and White Shirtings, and T-Cloths, over the corresponding month last year. This list includes the cargo ex *Our Queen*. Since we last had this pleasure, prices of most descriptions of cotton goods have fallen considerably, owing to the anxiety of holders to reduce their stock before the close of the season. We now quote 8 lb. Grey Shirtings Tls. 2.38/40, White 66 reed Tls. 2.40, and 7 lb. T-Cloths Tis. 1.85/90; but these figures are all nominal, as there is no demand now for the interior, and the only sales to be effected for the next three months will be small parcels for local consumption.

Yours very truly,
Platt & Co.

7th December, 1867.

| | | In Nov. 1866. | In Nov. 1867. | Total in 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Piece Goods— | | | | |
| Grey Shirtings | pcs. | 84,900 | 199,600 | 742,689 |
| White do. | " | 5,500 | 18,800 | 153,221 |
| Blue do. | " | .... | .... | 5,798 |
| White Spots do. | " | 4,095 | 1,800 | 14,299 |
| " Brocades | " | | 3,550 | 9,635 |
| Dyed Spots Shirtings | " | 7,050 | 200 | 7,950 |
| " Brocades | " | | 2,050 | 22,887 |
| " Shirtings | " | | 200 | 9,697 |
| Chintzes | " | 5,575 | 7,736 | 51,560 |
| Turkey Red Cambrics | " | 1,000 | 3,100 | 19,511 |
| Drills, English | " | 540 | 3,475 | 31,442 |
| " American | " | 1,195 | 6,749 | 28,481 |
| " Dutch | " | 3,720 | 600 | 13,603 |
| T-Cloths | " | 9,240 | 17,050 | 130,633 |
| Woollens— | | | | |
| Spanish Stripes | pcs. | 251 | 72 | 3,237 |
| " " Inferior | " | 13 | .... | 102 |
| Long Ells | " | 460 | 500 | 2,900 |
| Camlets, English | " | 1,050 | 500 | 9,577 |
| " Dutch | " | .... | 60 | 80 |
| " Imitation | " | .... | .... | 260 |
| Lastings | " | 850 | 160 | 3,520 |
| " Imitation | " | not specified for this month last year. | 150 | 1,045 |
| " Crapes | " | | 150 | 30,740 |
| Orleans, Plain | " | | 100 | 150 |
| " Figured | " | | 1,000 | 2,549 |
| Lustres, Plain | " | | 2,250 | 24,037 |
| " Figured | " | | 2,445 | 22,865 |
| Habit & Medium Cloth | " | | .... | 24 |
| Woollen & Cotton Mixtures | " | 6,322 | 50 | 19,687 |
| Opium, Malwa | pls. | 1,122.00 | 670.00 | 6,057.83½ |
| " Patna | " | 188.20 | 73.20 | 334.94 |
| " Benares | " | 112.80 | .... | 98.40 |
| " Persian | " | 27.00 | .... | 118.80 |
| " Turkey | " | 2.00 | .... | .... |
| " Prepared | " | 1.50 | 2.61 | 24.34 |
| Sundry Merchandize— | | | | |
| Seaweed | pcls. | 1,470.37 | 4,635.42 | 33,052.93 |
| Needles | pcs. | 34,000,000 | 3,500,000 | 175,630,000 |
| Window Glass | boxes | .... | .... | 1,382 |
| Matches | gross | 8,275 | .... | 46,995 |
| Sugar, Brown | pcl. | 23,932.00 | 8,527.48 | 110,496.13 |
| " White | " | 13,091.69 | 1,586.32 | 81,140.50 |
| " Candy | " | 2,205.92 | 1,260.86 | 21,502.68 |
| Tea, Brick | " | 6,408.02 | 10,432.51 | 61,158.82 |
| " Black | " | 8,940.12 | 1,318.57 | 14,003.91 |
| " Dust | " | 78.00 | .... | 832.14 |
| " Green | " | .... | .... | 215.10 |
| " Coarse, from Japan | " | .... | .... | 4,510.64 |
| Peas and Beans | " | .... | 1,009.50 | 5,628.05 |
| Wheat | " | .... | 36,518.60 | 71,606.80 |
| Rice | " | .... | 15,920.47 | 60,702.90 |

## THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

| Date. | 1867. Day. Max. | 1867. Night. Min. | 1866. Day. Max. | 1866. Night. Min. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 14 | 60 | 44 | 52 | 38 |
| " 15 | 60 | 39 | 52 | 38 |
| " 16 | 51 | 41 | 50 | 37 |
| " 17 | 57 | 32 | 50 | 38 |
| " 18 | 56 | 38 | 52 | 37 |
| " 19 | 59 | 39 | 48 | 34 |
| " 20 | 62 | 39 | 54 | 36 |
| " 21 | 66 | 42 | 52 | 36 |
| " 22 | 62 | 42 | 52 | 40 |
| " 23 | 61 | 41 | 55 | 38 |

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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# Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

*From Imperial Maritime Customs.*

## TEA.

### TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| Destination. | Congou. | Souchong. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Sorts. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Twankay. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 264,477.09 | 196.68 | 3.09 | 264,676.76 | 2,395.33 | 329.20 | 20,697.16 | 3,427.40 | 1,160.7. | | | |
| London..... | 2,760.90 | .. | .. | 2,760.90 | 50.00 | .. | 956.89 | 477.82 | 58.8. | | | |
| " ..... | 1,749.29 | .. | .. | 1,749.29 | 480.00 | .. | 557.92 | 150.37 | 21.59 | | | |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total.... | 268,987.28 | 196.68 | 3.09 | 269,186.95 | 2,925.33 | 329.20 | 22,211.97 | 4,055.59 | 1,240.63 | 8,694.13 | 17,068.83 | 56,045.64 |

### TO UNITED STATES.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Oolong. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Sorts. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gunpowder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report..... | ..... | ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22.12 | 24,347.23 | 4,267.72 | 380.52 | 2,073.76 | 5,007.73 | 6,164.74 | 42,283.82 |
| Eva..... | December 13 | New York ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,607.81 | 186.13 | 46.81 | 154.02 | 225.97 | 350.80 | 2,061.54 |
| Royal Minstrel ..... | " 18 | " ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 350.51 | 2,091.02 | 254.29 | .. | 142.08 | 424.13 | 555.54 | 3,847.57 |
| Yeavering Belle ..... | " 19 | " ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,497.61 | 488.40 | .. | 209.83 | 615.91 | 831.21 | 4,643.01 |
| John Banks ..... | " 19 | " ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 168.22 | 3,391.19 | 627.36 | .. | 366.14 | 641.76 | 819.90 | 6,014.57 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total.... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 570.85 | 34,024.86 | 5,823.90 | 427.33 | 2,945.88 | 7,005.50 | 8,722.19 | 59,250.51 |

### TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Dust. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Sorts. | Imperial. | Gunpowder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report..... | ..... | ..... | 5,698.45 | .. | 40,689.35 | 46,387.80 | .. | 96.03 | 2,134.44 | 253.00 | 259.18 | .. | 99.01 | 2,859.66 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total .... | 5,698.45 | .. | 40,689.35 | 46,387.80 | .. | 96.03 | 2,134.44 | 253.00 | 259.18 | .. | 99.01 | 2,859.66 |

## SILK.

| | To Great Britain. | To Marseilles. | To America. | To Hongkong & Coast Ports. | Total China. | Japan Transhipped. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Total as per last Report..... | 21673<br>62 | 6288<br>.. | 301<br>50 | 436<br>17 | 28698<br>129 | 4588<br>417 | 33286<br>546 |
| Total.... | 21735 | 6288 | 351 | 453 | 28827 | 5005 | 33832 |

## COTTON.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Hongkong. | | | Coast Ports. | | | Japan. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Export. | Re-export. | Tran-shipped. | Export. | Re-export. | Tran-shipped. | Export. | Re-export. | Tran-shipped. | Piculs. |
| Total as last Report..... | ..... | 92.40 | .. | 290.00 | 9,927.75 | .. | .. | 4,694.45 | .. | .. | 15,208.60 |
| Prince Satsuma..... | Dec. 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 168.00 | .. | .. | 168.00 |
| Erl Kiun ..... | " 16 | 57.50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57.50 |
| Francis ..... | " 18 | .. | .. | .. | 183.76 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 183.76 |
| Deux Freres ..... | " 18 | .. | .. | .. | 336.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 336.00 |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total.... | ..... | 149.90 | .. | 290.00 | 10,449.51 | .. | .. | 4,862.45 | .. | .. | 16,011.86 |

## OPIUM

### OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 14th, 1867.

IMPORTED.

| | Malwa. | | Patna. | | Benares. | | Persian. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight. | Chests. | Weight. |
| Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels ..... | 85 | 85.00 | 320 | 384.00 | 196 | 235.20 | .. | .. |
| Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed..... | 2 | 2.42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Imported direct to the shore..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3.60 | .. | .. |
| Total.... | 87 | 86.42 | 320 | 384.00 | 199 | 238.80 | .. | .. |
| Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption ..... | 23½ | 23.50 | 98 | 100.80 | 75 | 90.00 | .. | .. |

RE-EXPORTED.

| Description. | Chinkiang. | | Kiukiang. | | Hankow. | | Chefoo. | | Tientsin. | | Newchwang. | | Ningpo. | | Hongkong. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. | Chts. | Wght. |
| Malwa ..... | 123 | 123.00 | 15 | 15.00 | 77 | 77.00 | 155 | 156.00 | 161 | 160.42 | .. | .. | 64 | 64.00 | .. | .. | 596 | 595.42 |
| Patna ..... | 2 | 2.40 | .. | .. | 7 | 8.40 | 1 | 1.20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 4.63 | .. | .. | 19 | 16.63 |
| Benares ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 8.40 | .. | .. | 7 | 8.40 |
| Persian ..... | 2 | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2.00 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total..... | 127 | 127.40 | 15 | 15.00 | 84 | 85.40 | 157 | 157.20 | 161 | 160.42 | .. | .. | 80 | 77.33 | .. | .. | 624 | 622.75 |

## FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

| Name of Vessel. | Flag. | Rig. | Tons. | Voyage. | Rates. | Lay Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Satsuma ..... | French | Brig | 238 | To Nagasaki and back ..... | $1000.00 | 18 | In full. |
| Ville de Grenade ..... | " | Barque | 269 | " Ningpo, Taiwan, Takao and back to Shanghai ..... | $2500.00 | 25 | " |
| Francis ..... | " | " | 322 | " Swatow. ..... | $1000.00 | 16 | " |
| Midnight ..... | American | Ship | 838 | " Hongkong ..... | $1000.00 | — | " |
| Cora Linn ..... | British | Barque | 499 | " Foochow and back ..... | $2500.00 | 20 | " |
| Kin Shu ..... | " | Steamer | 634 | 3 voyages Coastwise..... | Private. | — | Terms. |
| Guam ..... | " | Brig | 290 | To Montreal, viâ Halifax ..... | £3 17 6 | 30 | Per ton 40 feet. |
| | | | | If to New York " ..... | £3 5 0 | 30 | " " |
| Annie Braginton..... | " | Barque | 413 | To Montreal ..... | £3 15 0 | disp. | " " |
| Homer ..... | " | " | 538 | " New York..... | £3 0 0 | " | " " |
| Julia Ann ..... | " | " | 456 | " " to load at Nagasaki ..... | £3 5 0 | 35 | " " |

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SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 24, 1867.

## IMPORTS.

The Mail of the 26th October which left three days late, arrived here per *Cadiz*, on the 20th. The telegrams by her to 19th and that viâ Kiachta to 21st November, indicate a more peaceful state of politics at home than was anticipated. The arrivals have been the *Julia Ann*, *Lansdowne*, *Fromm* and *Courser* from Australia with Coals, the *Peterborough* from London with general cargo. The *Ocean Home* from Cardiff and the *Lady Love* from Newport with Coals. General business is extremely quiet and as the Chinese New Year falls so immediately after our holiday season there will be but little done until February next. The weather has been so mild north that the steamer *Nanzing* essays another trip, and leaves this day for Chefoo and Taku.

GREY GOODS.—A moderate business only has been done in Grey Shirtings since last mail left, at gradually declining rates. Holders have been anxious to realise, and buyers have met them day by day as rates receded. To-day's prices show a fall of 20 *a* 25 tael cents per piece on last mail's rates for 8.4lbs. Cloth. 7lbs. Cloth has been, owing to scarcity, less depressed than the heavier weight, and the fall in price is only 13 *a* 15 cents. Sales of 8.4lbs. Cloth to arrive are reported at various prices, ranging from Tls. 2.30 per piece for ordinary chop ex *Ajax*, to Tls. 2.40 *a* 2.43 per piece for Eagles ex sailing ship due in January or February next. The market "to arrive" closes weak at Tls. 2.30 Tls. 2.30 per piece, but a reaction is looked for.

It may be as well to state the cargo of the *Beemah* lately arrived, is from four to five times larger than is stated by the *China Express Extra*, and by the majority of the English mercantile circulars.

The improved accounts from Chefoo, received per *Nanzing*, have resulted in a good demand for shipment to that port, and we note several sales caused by this special enquiry.

T-CLOTHS.—These goods have changed hands to a greater extent than is customary as this season of the year, and though low prices have been the rule, delivery has been prompt. Quotations for 7lbs. Cloth are Tls. 1.85 *a* 2, the latter being for Mexican Cloth. 8lbs. show a decline of about 5 cents per piece, at which small sales are reported.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—All counts are lower in value, and the demand is not brisk. A few sales are reported at quotations, and there is a small enquiry for favorite chops to arrive.

DRILLS.—Both English and American have been in fair request and holders have generally met the market.

WHITE FIGURED AND WHITE BROCADES.—The low rates ruling a fortnight since have tempted buyers, and several sales are quoted at an advance on prices last current.

DYED FIGURED SHIRTINGS AND DYED BROCADES have also, owing to their comparative cheapness, attracted more attention, and sales of both have been effected, though in some instances at a reduction on last rates. The stock of these goods in first hands is now much reduced, and an advance in price may fairly be looked for.

DAMASKS, CHINTZES, AND TURKEY REDS are very dull of sale, and can only be placed in small lots at quotations.

VELVETEENS.—Both 18 and 26 in. have been asked for, and several sales of the former are quoted at 15¾ *a* 17 cents per yard. The latter are in small stock, and wanted.

WOOLLENS.—Camlets have been in good enquiry at last rates. There is also a fair demand for *S S* to arrive, at Tls. 12.50 per piece for good assortments.

LONG ELLS AND SPANISH STRIPES continue saleable only in small lots at reduced prices.

FIGURED ORLEANS are very difficult to move, even at the reduced figures.

COALS.—The arrivals since the 14th, are enumerated above, the coal arrived since that date has been 2,675 tons, Australian, and the Cargoes of the *Ocean Home* and *Lady Love*. The total receipt for the month is about 10,000 tons which is in excess of the market requirements, and prices have consequently given away. The *Sir Ralph Abercrombie* took her cargo to Japan on Government account, the *Chillingham's* Hartley cargo partly sold at Tls. 11.00 per ton, and the balance will, we hear, go in the vessel to Japan. The Australian coals all cleared ex ship at Tls. 9.15 *a* 9.50.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cardiff, | per ton | .....(Nominal) | Tls. 12.50 *a* 13.00 | from ship. |
| North Wales | ,, | ..... do. | ,, 12.50 | ,, |
| English | ,, | .....(Sales) | ,, 11.00 *a* 11.50 | ,, |
| Anthracite | ,, | .....(Nominal) | ,, 13.00 | ,, |
| Sydney | ,, | .....(Sales) | ,, 9.25 *a* 9.50 | ,, |
| Japan | ,, | ..... do. | ,, 6.75 | |
| Formosa | ,, | ..... do. | ,, 6.25 | |

SUGAR.—There has been rather more enquiry but buyers will not advance on previous offers. The *Achilles* came in from Iloilo on the 17th. Imports during the fortnight. Brown, 8,232 piculs, White, 6,442 piculs. Exports for same period, Brown, 5,347 piculs, White, 1,457 piculs.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Without change. Singapore timber—no Stocks and good demand.

LAND, HOUSES AND SHARES.—The Hankow properties to which we adverted in our last, were brought to the hammer on the 20th. The Dwelling House with Godowns, on land of about 5 mow, and at present let for Tls. 1,700 per annum, was bought by the mortgagee for Tls. 8000. Two plots in the Concession walled in and containing about 5 mow each, one realized Tls. 100 the other Tls. 50, a third lot withdrawn.

SHARES.—In the English Gas Company were withdrawn, the bidding being only Tls. 55, a few in the French Company bought Tls. 25 each, the latter are guaranteed 8 % by the French Municipal Council. The former are not likely to come into general favour until consumption increases. Reduced prices will be necessary to do this; 20s. per 1,000 ft. chokes off consumers.

OPIUM.—*Malwa*—The market for this drug has slightly improved. Prices remained nominally, after the departure of the last mail, at Tls. 510 *a* 515; but after the arrival of the inward mail steamer, it re-opened slightly firmer. Some sales were made as high as Tls. 525; but this was not a stable rate and quotations are to-day Tls. 521 *a* 525. Good drug is scarce and holders decline to sell at these prices.

*Patna*.—Large arrivals, in the early part of the month, depressed the market; but subsequent advices of improved rates in the south gave an impulse to quotations which close Tls. 475.

*Benares*.—Commands the same rate.

| | *Malwa.* | *Patna.* |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on Dec. 6th, 1867 | 1,776 Chests. | 109 Chests. |
| Imports since last Stocks | 1,196 ,, | 952 ,, |
| Total | 2,972 Chests. | 1,061 Chests. |
| Deliveries | 946 ,, | 405 ,, |
| Estimated Stocks on Dec. 23rd 1867 | 2,025 Chests. | 956 Chests |

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 73.30 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

| | | *T.m.c.* | | *T.m.c.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREY SHIRTINGS— | | | | |
| 7 lbs. | ₱ pc. | 2.1.2 | to | 2.1.5 |
| 8¼ to 8½ lbs. | ,, | 2.3.5 | ,, | 2.4.0 |
| 9 to 9¾ lbs. | ,, | 2.7.5 | ,, | 2.9.0 |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| 56 Reed | ,, | 2.2.5 | ,, | 2.3.0 |
| 60 ,, | ,, | 2.3.5 | ,, | ..... |
| 64 ,, | ,, | 2.4.0 | ,, | ..... |
| 66 ,, | ,, | 2.4.5 | ,, | 2.5.0 |
| AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds. | ,, | 4.1.0 | ,, | ..... |
| AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds. | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds. | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds. | ,, | 3.7.0 | ,, | 4.1.0 |
| T-CLOTHS— | | | | |
| 6 to 7. lbs. | ,, | 1.5.0 | ,, | 2.0.0 |
| 8 to 8.4 lbs. | ,, | 2.4.5 | ,, | 2.7.5 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue | ₱ doz. | 0.7.0 | ,, | ..... |
| SPOTTED SHIRTINGS— | | | | |
| White, 40 yds. | ₱ pc. | 2.3.0 | ,, | ..... |
| Dyed, Assorted | ,, | 2.3.5 | ,, | 2.4.0 |
| BROCADES— | | | | |
| White, 40 yds. | ,, | 2.3.5 | ,, | 2.4.0 |
| Dyed, Assorted | ,, | 2.6.0 | ,, | 2.9.0 |
| DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. | ,, | 5.5.0 | ,, | ..... |
| CHINTZ— | | | | |
| Assorted, 28 yds. | ,, | 1.7.5 | ,, | 1.9.0 |
| Blue | ,, | 1.6.0 | ,, | 1.6.5 |
| Brown | ,, | 2.3.0 | ,, | ..... |
| TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. | ,, | 2.4.0 | ,, | 2.5.0 |
| VELVETS— | | | | |
| Black, 22 in. | ₱ yd. | 0.2.2 | ,, | ..... |
| Blue, 22 in. | ,, | 0.2.1½ | ,, | 0.2.2 |
| VELVETEENS— | | | | |
| Black, 18 in. | ,, | 0.1.6 | ,, | 0.1.7 |
| 26 in. | ,, | 0.2.4½ | ,, | ..... |
| CAMLETS, English— | | | | |
| S, 56 yds. | ₱ p. | 12.5.0 | ,, | 13.0.0 |
| S S | ,, | 12.0.0 | ,, | 12.5.0 |
| S S S | ,, | 10.0.0 | ,, | 10.5.0 |
| LONG ELLS— | | | | |
| Scarlet, 24 yds. | ,, | 6.5.0 | ,, | 6.7.0 |
| Assorted | ,, | 6.5.0 | ,, | 6.7.0 |
| LASTINGS, 30 yds. | ,, | 12.0.0 | ,, | 12.5.0 |
| CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. | ,, | 8.0.0 | ,, | 8.5.0 |
| CRAPE LUSTRES | ,, | 4.3.0 | ,, | 5.0.0 |
| ORLEANS— | | | | |
| Figured, 30 yds. | ,, | 3.5.0 | ,, | 3.8.0 |
| Plain, 30 yds. | ,, | 3.5.0 | ,, | 3.8.0 |
| IRON— | | | | |
| Nail Rod | ₱ pl. | 3.0.0 | ,, | 3.1.0 |
| Hoop | ,, | 2.9.0 | ,, | ..... |
| Flat and Round | ,, | 2.8.0 | ,, | 3.0.0 |
| LEAD | ₱ pl. | 5.2.0 | to | 5.4.5 |
| TIN PLATES | ₱ box | 6.0.0 | ,, | 6.2.0 |
| STEEL | ₱ tub | 4.0.0 | ,, | 4.2.0 |
| FLINTS | ₱ pl. | 1.2.0 | ,, | ..... |
| WINDOW GLASS | ₱ box | 3.0.0 | ,, | 3.6.0 |
| PEPPER— | | | | |
| Black | ₱ pl. | 5.3.0 | ,, | 5.6.0 |
| White | ,, | 8.2.0 | ,, | 8.5.0 |
| BETEL NUT— | | | | |
| Cochin China | | 2.7.0 | ,, | 3.0.0 |
| Singapore | ,, | 2.2.0 | ,, | 2.4.0 |
| RATTANS— | | | | |
| Straits, common | ,, | 2.2.0 | ,, | 2.5.0 |
| Banjermassing | ,, | 4.0.0 | ,, | 4.4.0 |
| SAPAN WOOD— | | | | |
| 3 pieces weighing 1 picul | ,, | 2.4.0 | ,, | 2.6.0 |
| 6 *a* 7 ,, ,, | ,, | 1.9.0 | ,, | 2.1.0 |
| SANDAL WOOD— | | | | |
| South Sea Island | ,, | 3.2.0 | ,, | 3.4.0 |
| Malabar | ,, | 11.0.0 | ,, | 12.0.0 |
| MANGROVE BARK— | | | | |
| Singapore and Penang | ,, | 0.8.0 | ,, | 0.9.0 |
| Siam | ,, | 1.0.0 | ,, | 1.1.0 |
| TIN— | | | | |
| Straits | ,, | 18.2.0 | ,, | 18.5.0 |
| Malacca | ,, | 18.8.0 | ,, | 19.0.0 |
| RICE— | | | | |
| Arracan and Rangoon | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| Siam, Cargo | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| good to finest white | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| Saigon | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| Bengal, com. to middling | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| good to fine | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| SUGAR— | | | | |
| Black, Swatow and Amoy | ,, | 2.0.0 | ,, | 2.5.0 |
| Formosa | ,, | 2.5.0 | ,, | 3.0.0 |
| Brown, Hainan | ,, | 2.9.0 | ,, | 3.2.0 |
| Formosa & Amoy | ,, | 3.0.0 | ,, | 3.2.0 |
| Swatow | ,, | 2.7.5 | ,, | 2.8.5 |
| Canton | ,, | 2.8.0 | ,, | 3.3.0 |
| Manila | ,, | 2.4.0 | ,, | 2.8.0 |
| White, common to fair | ,, | 4.1.0 | ,, | 4.5.0 |
| medium | ,, | 4.9.0 | ,, | 5.3.0 |
| fine to finest | ,, | 6.1.0 | ,, | 6.5.0 |
| COALS— | | | | |
| English | ₱ ton | 11.0.0 | ,, | 11.5.0 |
| American Anthracite | ,, | 13.5.0 | ,, | ..... |
| Sydney | ,, | 9.2.5 | ,, | ..... |
| Japan | ,, | 6.0.0 | ,, | 6.5.0 |

## EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—Notwithstanding the large stock of similar Teas on the London market, settlements have gone on here at gradually higher prices, and prices at the close are two taels above last mail's rates, many of the Teas costing 3d. to 3½d. above last London quotations. The market is firm, buyers being not yet satisfied.

Settlements have been as follows:— Exchange at 6s. 1d. and Freight £3 per ton.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8,700 chests | common Oopack and Ningchow at Tls. 17.0.0 *a* 23.0.0 = 1s. 0½d. *a* 1s. 4d. | |
| 10,200 ,, | common Oonam, at Tls. 16.7.5 *a* 18.7.5 = 1s. 0¼d. *a* 1s. 1½d. | |
| 18,900 chests. | | |

Reshipments, 600 chests. Stock 8,800 chests, against 15,000 at same date last year.

Total Settlements and Reshipments to date, 330,600 chests, against 303,500 chests last year.

GREEN TEAS.—Settlements of these have again taken place to a considerable extent, and though prices have been very irregular, and some Teas have been bought at an advance, the market generally stands at about the rates of last mail, say two or three taels below the highest of the season. Nearly half the purchases again have been for England, and still shew a good margin on London rates. Our export to date to the two countries is now five millions above last year's, but we are still confident that the total yield of the season will shew a deficiency: that is, will be only 23,000,000 to 24,000,000 lbs.

The fortnight's settlements comprise:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21,400 ½-chests, | fair to fine Moyunes | at Tls. 36.0.0 *a* 45.0.0 = 2s. 0d. *a* 2s. 5½d. |
| 8,800 ,, | common to fair Fychows | at Tls. 25.7.5 *a* 35.5.0 = 1s. 5¾d. *a* 1s. 11½d. |
| 4,700 ,, | fair to fine Teenkais | at Tls. 39.0.0 *a* 41.0.0 = 2s. 2d. *a* 2s. 3d. |
| 1,000 ,, | common to fair Pingsueys | at Tls. 32.0.0 = 1s. 9½d. |
| 1,000 ,, | common Shanghai-packed | at Tls. 28.5.0 *a* 29.5.0 = 1s. 7¼d. *a* 1s. 8d. |
| 36,900 half-chests. | | |

Reshipments, 1000. Stock, 21,300 half-chests Fychow, Teenkai and Moyune, 3,800 Pingsuey, and 2,000 Shanghai-packed, in all, 27,100 packages. Total Settlements and Reshipments to date, 346,600 half-chests, against 225,700 half-chests to same date last year.

HANKOW.—Under date of 19th instant, we learn that the business of the fortnight had been confined to 500 chests common Oonam, at Tls. 11.7.5 (=1s. 0d.), and 300 boxes Hankow-packed Tea at Tls. 13.0.0 (=1s. 1d.) Only 800 chests had been shipped to Shanghai. 1,800 chests were said to be in stock, and held for excessive prices. The season was virtually at an end, and we give no quotations.

Statistics for this and last season were:—

| | *Arrivals.* | *Settlements.* | *Stock.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867-8 | 338,400 chests. | 336,600 chests. | 1,800 chests. |
| 1866-7 | 370,200 ,, | 362,900 ,, | 7,300 ,, |

KIUKIANG.—Our latest letters are dated the 20th instant. *Black Teas*.—Some 3,000 packages had arrived, 1,000 of which (common Hohow and local packed) had been taken at Tls. 11¾ *a* 13 (=1s. 0¼d. *a* 1s. 1d.), the balance having been shipped to Shanghai, leaving a bare market. *Green Teas*.—Settlements of these amounted to only 600 half chests, at the equivalent of Tls. 33 *a* 39 in Shanghai; a few small parcels had been sent on to Shanghai, and only 2,000 packages remained in stock. Future arrivals would not exceed 20,000 packages.

Statistics for this and last season are:—

| | *Arrivals.* | | *Settlements.* | | *Stock.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Black.* | *Green.* | *Black.* | *Green.* | *Black.* | *Green.* |
| 1867-8 | 145,500 | 131,400 | 145,500 | 129,500 | nil. | 1,900 packages. |
| 1866-7 | 119,700 | 120,300 | 118,100 | 106,700 | 1,600 | 13,600 ,, |

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Export *of Tea from* Shanghai and Yangtsze Ports, (*in lbs.*)

| | | | Black. | Green. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Great Britain, *direct*,— | | | | | |
| Export from 1st June, 1867 | | lbs: | 38,620,686 | 6,650,388 | 45,271,074 |
| Dec. 10, "Tyburnia," | to London... | " | 650,623 | 401,577 | 1,052,200 |
| " 18, "Vigil," | " | ... " | 368,120 | 338,956 | 707,076 |
| " 20, "Emperor," | " | ... " | 233,239 | 265,644 | 498,883 |
| " 21, "Dundonald," | " | ... " | 414,367 | 337,544 | 751,911 |
| " 22, "Tamerlane," | " | ... " | 606,833 | 390,660 | 997,493 |
| Total from 1st June 1867, to date | | lbs. | 40,893,868 | 8,384,769 | 49,278,637 |
| Against total Export same period 1866-7 | | lbs. | 41,488,047 | 5,853,256 | 47,341,305 |
| To North America, | | | | | |
| Export from 1st June 1867 | | lbs. | ......... | 7,943,418 | 7,943,418 |
| Dec. 14, "Eva," | to New York... | " | ......... | 354,872 | 354,872 |
| " 20, "Royal Minstrel," | " | ... " | ......... | 513,009 | 513,009 |
| " 21, "Yeavering Belle," | " | ... " | ......... | 619,068 | 619,068 |
| " —, "John Banks" (cleared) | " | ... " | ......... | 801,643 | 801,943 |
| Total from 1st June 1867, to date | | lbs. | ......... | 10,232,310 | 10,232,310 |
| Against total Export same period 1866-7 | | lbs. | ......... | 7,709,177 | 7,709,177 |

SILK.—The limited business transacted for last mail, coupled with the near approach of the Chinese New Year, causing many needy holders of Silk to be desirous of quitting their Stocks, and consequently to submit to a further decline in prices, has led to a considerable business, the Settlements being estimated at 2,500 bales, of which fully 1,000 to 1,500 bales have been in barter against Imports. During the past few days, owing to the large transactions, prices have advanced, and as the mail is closing may be quoted fully.

Tls. 15 *a* 20 higher for medium and common Tsatlees.
" 10 *a* 15 " " good Taysaams.
" 10 *a* 15 " " Hainings and Yuenfas.

All other descriptions, with the exception of "Chin Cum" Taysaams, which are lower, remain at about the same rates as those ruling at the close of last mail; and the market closes firm at the quotations given below. The Unsold Stock owing to limited supplies, is considerably reduced, being estimated at only 1,500 to 2,000 bales, but further supplies are daily expected, and as several Hongs have sent their Agents to the producing Districts to purchase for them, induced to do so by the extensive settlements of this mail, we may, look for considerable arrivals in the course of the next fortnight, and as these Silks should arrive about the Chinese New Year, at a time when, generally speaking the natives are pressed for money, we certainly ought to see lower prices ruling again before long.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "*Ganges*" and Mess. Imp. Steamer "*Phase*" from Japan brought over 664 bales of Silk, and advices to the 14th December. A fair amount of business had been transacted, owing to the dealers having evinced more disposition to meet the views of buyers. Prices had again declined. The Stock unsold was reduced to 1,200 *a* 1,300 bales. The P. M. S. S. "*China*" took forward 266 bales for New York.

| | 1867-68 Bales. | 1866-67 Bales. | 1865-66 Bales. | 1864-65 Bales. | 1863-64 Bales. | 1862-63 Bales. | 1861-62 Bales. | 1860-61 Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transactions since last mail are estimated at.. | 2,500 | 2,400 | 1,400 | 600 | 655 | 1,300 | 4,350 | 3,900 |
| Total Settlements for Coast, Europe & India, | 27,400 | 22,700 | 29,450 | 21,700 | 21,262 | 42,050 | 42,700 | 52,700 |
| Unsold Stock is estimated at | 1,500 *a* 2,000 | 1,500 | 1500*a*2000 | 2,000 | 6,000 | 5 *a* 6,000 | 16,000 | 7,000 |

Total Export from 1st July 1867 to date,—

| | Raw Silk. | Thrown. | Coarse. | Japan. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward from last Report | 24,346 | 276 | ... | 3,803 | 28,425 |
| Dec. 10th, "Glengyle" to Hongkong | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| " 10th, "Aden," to Hongkong | 806 | ... | ... | 546 | 1,352 |
| " 16th, "Ed King," to Hongkong | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| " 18th, "Vigil," to London | 62 | ... | ... | ... | 62 |
| " 18th, "Royal Minstrel," to N. York | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Total | 25,289 | 276 | ... | 4,349 | 29,914 |
| Season 1866-67 | 20,399 | 52 | 14 | 6,559 | 27,024 |

Prices.—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 1d. per Tl.

| | | Tls. | Sterling | *London Value per lb. 26th Oct., 1867.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Tsatlee*,—Chop No. | 1 | None. | None. | |
| " " | 2 | Tls. 520 *a* 535 p.pl. | 27s. 8d. *a* 28s. 5d. p.lb. | 27s. 6d. *a* 28s. 0d. |
| " " | 3 | Tls. 500 *a* 515 " | 26s. 7d. *a* 27s. 4d. " | 26s. 6d. *a* 27s. 0d. |
| Market " | 3 & 3½ | Tls. 445 *a* 485 " | 23s. 9d. *a* 25s. 9d. " | 24s. 6d. *a* 25s. 0d. |
| " | 4 | Tls. 410 *a* 435 " | 21s. 11d. *a* 23s. 2d. " | 22s. 0d. *a* 23s. 6d. |
| " | 5 & com. | Tls. 365 *a* 390 " | 19s. 7d. *a* 20s. 11d. " | 20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d. |
| *Karshing Taysaam* Chop No. | 1 | Tls. 435 *a* 455 " | 23s. 2d. *a* 24s. 3d. " | 24s. 6d. *a* 25s. 0d. |
| " " | 2 | Tls. 405 *a* 415 " | 21s. 8d. *a* 22s. 2d. " | 21s. 6d. *a* 22s. 0d. |
| " " | 3 | Tls. 370 *a* 375 " | 19s. 10d. *a* 20s. 2d. " | 20s. 6d. *a* 21s. 0d. |
| *Chin Cum* " | 4, 5 & com. | Tls. 325 *a* 350 " | 17s. 7d. *a* 18s. 10d. " | 18s. 0d. *a* 20s. 0d. |
| *Taysaam* Chop No | 1 | None. | None. | None. |
| " " | 2 | Tls. 350 *a* 360 " | 18s. 10d. *a* 19s. 4d. " | 21s. 0d. *a* 21s. 6d. |
| " " | 3 | Tls. 330 *a* 345 " | 17s. 10d. *a* 18s. 7d. " | 20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d. |
| " | 4 & com. | Tls. 310 *a* 320 " | 16s. 9d. *a* 17s. 4d. " | 18s. 0d. *a* 19s. 6d. |
| *Yuenfa*, and No. | 1 | Tls. 420 *a* 430 " | 22s. 5d. *a* 22s. 11d. " | 26s. 0d. |
| *Hainings*, ...... " | 2 | Tls. 400 *a* 410 " | 21s. 5d. *a* 21s. 11d. " | 25s. 0d. |
| " | 3 | Tls. 370 *a* 380 " | 19s. 10d. *a* 20s. 5d. " | 23s. 6d. |
| " | 4 & com. | Tls. 350 *a* 360 " | 18s. 10d. *a* 19s. 4d. " | 20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 6d. |
| *Sewhings* | | Tls. 320 *a* 370 "nml. | 17s. 4d. *a* 19s. 10d. " | 19s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d. |
| *Laeyongs* | | Tls. 300 *a* 330 " " | 16s. 3d. *a* 17s. 10d. " | 19s. 0d. |

The Messageries Imperiales Steamer "Duploix" has 417 Bales of Japan Silk, and about 1,700 Bales of China Silk engaged; and the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Ganges," has about 800 Bales China and 247 Bales Japan Silk on board.

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

The business done for this mail has been again limited.

Quantities of silk having been settled against sales of piece goods, the bills coming for sale have been more scarce than might have been expected.

Rates opened at 6s. *a* 6s. ⅛d. for bank bills, and remain so.

Private paper has been sold freely at 6s. 1d. At the close some first class credits have found buyers at 6s. ⅜d.

On Hongkong some bank bills have been sold at 27½ on demand.

On India some lakhs have been sold on Calcutta at 302, and on Bombay, at 300 and 301.

Dollars are firm at the quotations 73.30. Money abundant.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *On London* | Bank Rate, sight, | 5s. 10⅞d. | per Tael. |
| | Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, | 6s. 0½d. | |
| | Credits, " " | 6s. 1d. | |
| | Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight, | 6s. 1½d. | |
| *On Paris*— | Credits, 6 months' sight Bank, | fcs. 7.67½. | |
| | Documentary, 6 months' sight, | fcs. 7.70 | |
| *On Calcutta*— | Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, | Rs. 302 per 100 Taels. | |
| *On Bombay*— | " " " | Rs. 300 *a* 301 " | |
| *On Hongkong*— | Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, | 27½ per cent discount. | |
| " | Private, 15 days' sight, | 28 " " | |

Bullion :—
Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168.5 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
Bar Silver.—111 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
Mexican Dollars.—73.3.0.
Carolus Dollars.—75.2.0.
Copper Cash.—1,460 per Tael.

## HANKOW, DECEMBER 19, 1867.

### IMPORTS.

In reviewing the business of this port since the 3rd inst., little change is noticeable in the demand for Manufactures, but prices have declined, and the market for most descriptions of goods closes weak at the quotations given below.

| | | T.m.c. | T.m.c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grey Shirtings— | | | |
| 7 to 7½ lbs. | Ꝑ pc. | 2.3.5 to | 2.4.0 |
| 8¼ to 8½ " | " | 2.5.7 " | 2.6.0 |
| 9 to 10 " | " | 2.6.5 " | 3.0.0 |
| White Shirtings— | | | |
| 56 to 60 reed | " | 2.4.0 " | 2.4.5 |
| 64 to 66 " | " | 2.5.0 " | 2.5.5 |
| 68 to 72 " | " | 2.6.0 " | 2.8.0 |
| T-Cloths— | | | |
| 6 to 6¼ lbs. 32 in. wide... | " | 1.6.0 " | 1.7.0 |
| 7 to 7¼ " 32 " ... | " | 2.1.0 " | 2.2.0 |
| 8 to 8¼ " 36 " ... | " | 2.4.0 " | 2.7.0 |
| Drills— | | | |
| American, 40 yds. | " | 4.1.0 " | 4.2.0 |
| English, 40 yds. | " | 3.7.0 " | 4.1.0 |
| Handkerchiefs, Brown ... | Ꝑ doz. | 0.7.5 " | ...... |
| Spotted Shirtings— | | | |
| White | Ꝑ pc. | 2.7.0 " | ...... |
| Dyed, Assorted | " | 2.6.0 " | 2.6.5 |
| Brocades— | | | |
| White | " | 2.7.0 " | ...... |
| Dyed, Assorted | " | 2.8.0 " | 3.0.0 |
| Damasks— | | | |
| White | " | 4.3.0 " | 4.4.0 |
| Dyed, Assorted | " | 5.8.0 " | 6.0.0 |
| Chintz, Assorted | " | 1.6.0 " | 1.9.0 |
| Velvets— | | | |
| 18 in. Black | Ꝑ yd. | 0.1.5 " | ...... |
| 22 in. Black | " | 0.2.1 " | 0.2.2 |
| Orleans Cloth— | | | |
| Plain | Ꝑ pc. | ... " | ... |
| Figured | " | 3.7.0 " | 4.2.0 |
| Woollens— | | | |
| Spanish Stripes | Ꝑ yd. | 0.6.0 " | 0.6.3 |
| Habit Cloth | " | 1.2.0 " | 1.5.0 |
| Medium Cloth | " | 1.0.0 " | 1.1.5 |
| Broad Cloth | " | 1.3.0 " | 1.6.0 |

| | | T.m.c. | T.m.c |
|---|---|---|---|
| Woollens—Continued. | | | |
| Camlets, English, S | Ꝑ pc | 13.5.0 to | ... |
| S S ... | " | 12.5.0 " | 13.0.0 |
| S S S | " | 12.0.0 " | 13.0.0 |
| B B B | " | 16.5.0 " | 18.0.0 |
| Lastings | " | 12.0.0 " | 12.2.0 |
| Long Ells— | | | |
| H H Scarlet | " | 6.9.0 " | 7.0.0 |
| Assorted | " | 7.1.0 " | ... |
| G G " | " | ... " | ... |
| G G Scarlet | " | 6.8.0 " | 6.8.5 |
| Metals— | | | |
| Lead | Ꝑ pl. | 5.7.5 " | 5.9.0 |
| Tin | " | 19.0.0 " | 20.2.5 |
| Raw Cotton | " | 18.0.0 " | 19.5.0 |
| Sugar— | | | |
| Brown, Canton | " | 3.4.0 " | 3.9.0 |
| Amoy, &c. | " | 3.0.0 " | 3.5.0 |
| Manilla | " | 3.0.0 " | 3.3.0 |
| White, No. 1 | " | 6.3.0 " | 6.4.0 |
| No. 2 | " | 5.8.0 " | 6.0.0 |
| Japan Produce— | | | |
| Seaweed, Long | " | 3.6.0 " | 3.9.0 |
| Cut | " | 7.0.0 " | 8.0.0 |
| Isinglass | " | 30.0.0 " | 34.0.0 |
| Mushrooms | " | 38.0.0 " | 42.0.0 |
| Cuttle Fish | " | 12.0.0 " | 13.0.0 |
| Straits Produce— | | | |
| Pepper, Black | " | 5.7.0 " | 6.1.0 |
| Rattans | " | 3.8.0 " | 4.8.0 |
| Sandalwood, old | " | 13.0.0 " | 14.0.0 |
| " new | " | 3.5.0 " | 4.5.0 |
| Sapanwood | " | 2.9.0 " | 4.0.0 |
| Opium— | | | |
| Malwa new | Ꝑ ch. | 540 " | ... |
| old | " | ... " | ... |
| Patna— | " | 510 " | ... |

### EXPORTS.

| | | T.m.c. | T.m.c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oils— | | | |
| Sow-yow, 63 catties | Ꝑ tub | 4.4.0 to | 4.9.0 |
| Hongkong-yow, 54 catties | " | 4.1.0 " | 4.4.0 |
| Pa-Tong-yow | Ꝑ pl. | 4.8.0 " | 5.0.0 |
| Chayow | " | 8.8.0 " | 9.0.0 |
| Tallow | Ꝑ pc. | 8.6.0 " | 9.0.0 |
| Fungus | Ꝑ pl. | 23.0.0 " | ...... |
| Wax— | | | |
| White | " | 350.0.0 " | 360.0.0 |
| Yellow | " | 48.0.0 " | 62.0.0 |

| | | T.m.c. | T.m.c |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rhubarb, Szechuen | Ꝑ pl. | 2.5.0 " | 3.5.0 |
| Tobacco— | | | |
| Green | " | 35.0.0 " | 38.0.0 |
| Yellow | " | 34.0.0 " | 36.0.0 |
| Leaf | " | 6.8.0 " | 7.0.0 |
| Hemp— | | | |
| White | " | 12.00 " | 12.5.0 |
| Green | " | 9.5.0 " | 10.4.0 |
| Safflower, Szechuen | " | 60.0.0 " | 85.0.0 |

EXCHANGE:—On London, Bank Bills at 6 months' sight, 6s. 1½d. per tael. On Hongkong, Bank, 3 days' sight, 28 per cent discount discount. On Shanghai, Bank demand, 1¼ per cent discount; 3 days' sight, 1⅜ per cent discount. Private 10 days' sight, 2 per cent discount. Interest on Loans 15 per cent per annum on good security.
GOLD:—Quotations are Bar and Leaf. Tls. 158 *a* 160 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.
COPPER CASH:—Hankow-picked, Tls. 0.623 per 1,000.
FREIGHTS:—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 7 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

## YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 16, 1867.

### IMPORTS.

The market remains in the same unsatisfactory state of utter depression. No fresh sales o any importance are made and business is confined solely to giving delivery of old contracts. Price of what goods are saleable in small parcels, have still further declined. Cotton Yarn has suffered another fall of $2 to $5; and 28s to 38s are the only counts for which the least enquiry exists. Black Velvets and Blankets are the only other goods that are at all saleable, and our quotations for nearly all others must be considered almost nominal. We cannot look for any improvement until after the native new year. The "Neville" has arrived from London with a mixed cargo.

| | | Dollars. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Yarn— | | | |
| Nos. 16 to 24 | Ꝑ pcl. | 52.00 to | 55.00 |
| 28 to 32 | " | 65.00 " | 63.00 |
| 38 to 42 | " | 57.00 " | 60.00 |
| Grey Shirtings— | | | |
| 7.0 lbs. | Ꝑ pc. | 3.05 " | 3.15 |
| 8.4 lbs. | " | 3.50 " | 3.60 |
| 8.6 to 8.8 lbs. | " | 3.55 " | 3.65 |
| White Shirtings— | | | |
| 56 to 60 reed | " | 3.50 " | 3.70 |
| 64 to 66 " | " | 3.80 " | 4.00 |
| 68 to 72 " | " | 4.20 " | 4.50 |
| T-Cloths— | | | |
| 6.0 lbs. | " | 2.25 " | ... |
| 6.8 to 7.0 lbs. | " | 2.70 " | 3.10 |
| Turkey Red Cloth, 24 yds. | " | 2.85 " | 3.25 |
| Spotted Shirtings— | | | |
| White | " | 4.00 " | 4.10 |
| Dyed | " | 4.00 " | 4.15 |
| Brocades— | | | |
| White | " | 4.00 " | 4.10 |
| Dyed | " | 4.00 " | 4.15 |
| Velvets— | | | |
| Black | " | 10.50 " | 11.00 |
| Assorted | " | 8.50 " | 9.50 |
| Taffachelass—Single warp | " | 3.20 " | 3.60 |
| Do. Double warp | " | 4.00 " | 4.50 |
| Chintzes | " | 2.20 " | 2.60 |
| Handkerchiefs | Ꝑ doz. | 0.75 " | 1.00 |

| | | Dollars. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Camlets— | | | |
| S | Ꝑ pc. | 17.00 to | 18.00 |
| S S | " | 16.00 " | 17.50 |
| S S S | " | 14.00 " | 15.00 |
| B B B | " | 17.00 " | 18.00 |
| Orleans— | | | |
| Plain | " | 4.25 " | 5.50 |
| Figured | " | 4.75 " | 6.00 |
| Mousseline de Laine— | | | |
| 30 yds., 30 in. | " | 7.00 " | 9.00 |
| Long Ells | " | 8.00 " | 10.00 |
| Lastings | " | 14.00 " | 17.00 |
| Lustres | " | 4.75 " | 6.00 |
| Blankets | Ꝑ lb. | 0.50 " | 0.60 |
| Iron Nail Rod | Ꝑ pl. | 2.75 " | 3.25 |
| Lead | " | 6.50 " | 7.00 |
| Tin | " | 17.00 " | 18.00 |
| Tin Plates | " | 7.00 " | 8.00 |
| Cotton— | | | |
| Ningpo | Nominal. | " ...... " | ...... |
| Shanghai | " | " ...... " | ...... |
| Tientsin | " | " ...... " | ...... |
| Sugar, Canton— | | | |
| White, No. 1 | Ꝑ | 8.00 " | 8.10 |
| No. 2 | " | 7.00 " | 7.25 |
| Brown, No. 1 | " | 4.50 " | 5.00 |
| Rice (China) | " | 3.00 " | 3.25 |
| Sapan Wood | " | 1.50 " | 2.00 |
| Rhubarb | Ꝑ box. | 7.00 " | ... |

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## EXPORTS.

| Silk— | | Dollars. | | Tea— | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mybash and Sinshu Best, | ₱ pl. | 750 to 810 | | Fine | ₱pl. | 31.00 to 34.00 |
| Mybash and Sinshu Medium | „ | 680 „ 720 | | Good medium | „ | 28.00 „ 30.00 |
| Mybash and Sinshu Inferior | „ | 550 „ 650 | | Medium | „ | 25.00 „ 26.00 |
| Koshu, best | „ | 670 „ 710 | | Good common | „ | 20.00 „ 22.00 |
| medium | „ | 600 „ 630 | | Seaweed, fine cut green | „ | 5.50 „ 6.00 |
| inferior | „ | 550 „ 580 | | „ „ brown | „ | 3.90 „ 4.25 |
| Ida, good, long hanks | „ | ... „ ... | | Large uncut green | „ | 3.00 „ 3.40 |
| inferior „ | „ | ... „ ... | | „ brown | „ | 1.60 „ 2.00 |
| Oshu, best, | „ | 780 „ 800 | | Cuttle Fish, No. 1 | „ | 14.00 „ 14.50 |
| medium | „ | 640 „ 680 | | „ 2 | „ | 11.00 „ 11.50 |
| inferior | „ | 550 „ 600 | | Dried Shrimps | „ | 13.00 „ 14.50 |
| Sodai, best, | „ | 680 „ 700 | | Mushrooms | „ | 45.00 „ 48.00 |
| medium | „ | 620 „ 650 | | Tobacco, No. 1 | „ | 14.00 „ ...... |
| inferior | „ | 550 „ 570 | | Gall Nutts | „ | 8.00 „ 8.50 |
| Atchezen, best, | „ | 630 „ 660 | | Vegetable Wax | „ | 16.00 „ 17.00 |
| medium | „ | 570 „ 610 | | Ginseng, (50 pcs. per catty) | „ | 1.50 „ 4.20 |
| inferior | „ | 500 „ 550 | | Rape Seed | „ | 3.90 „ 4.00 |
| Hatchojee, medium | „ | ... „ ... | | Rape Seed Oil | „ | 8.90 „ 10.00 |
| inferior | „ | ... „ ... | | Camphor | „ | 22.00 „ 23.50 |

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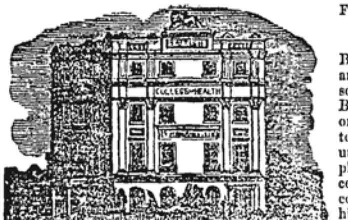

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